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VOL. VIII NO. 198 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1920.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st August	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassey*	7346
25th "	Nankin	15620
2nd Oct	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A steamer	—
23rd "	Karmala	8963
30th "	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
16th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls at Colombo, Shingapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
15th Aug.	Karoa	East and South Africa noon No 8 A. Dock.
16th "	Linga	Karachi direct.
18th "	Lightning	Bushch direct.
19th "	barala	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-4-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	[illegible]	21st Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takamura	16th Aug.	23th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
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Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
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Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,463
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylolo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Saroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street. and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Detonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tomiburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description crans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
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		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
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Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
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STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
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Branches:—
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CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY. (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhagaalal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
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Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act
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The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Insure under An Encowment Policy
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
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According to the Govt. of Iudia Insurance Blue Book.
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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
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Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
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Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
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N. POCHKHANAWALA,
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Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.

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"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

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MPERIAL

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It is one of the tremendeus moments in this decididly extraordinary photo-play.

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Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

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15 Round Contest 15

Under N. S. Club Rules with 6. oz. gloves, men to weigh in 3 o'clock day of Contest at Fly-weight limit.

Charlie Monterio

Calcutta, Holder fly-weight championship and belt.

Vs.

Immanuel Isaac

Calcutta. ex fly-weight champion, recently knocked out C. Mathews, Calcutta and beat F. Murray

8 Round Contest 8

Fred Potts

9st. 2lbs.

Sunderland, first appearance in India Winner contests at Durban, Australia, New Zealand and England.

Vs.

George Marcar

Igatpuri, undefeated.

9st. 2lbs.

5 Other Contests 5

Direction:—ALBERT E. FLEMING

Reference:—A. E. GOULD.

LADIES ADMITTED

BOOK NOW AT ROSE & Co.

Upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT!

"The Son of The Night"

Are you old or Young? Rich or Poor? Cultured or otherwise? Artistic? or Prosaic Whatever you are, YOU will be interested in the superb Eclair Serial, which has created a sensation in Bombay.

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

If you are fond of everything refined beautiful lofty, sublime, divine—why Messrs. K. D. and Brothers faithfully promise you something that is really and honestly.

SUPER—EXCELLENT

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

The Eclair Union had produced the world-renowned Films of "Protea" and "Zigomar" and the

ECLAIR UNION

has produced "The Son of the Night."

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

FIFTH INSTALMENT

of the Brother Dominant serial

THE MYSTERY OF

featuring

FRANCIS FORD

and

ROSEMARY THEBY.

A curious story of mystery, love, hate, thrill, romance, that will keep you tight in your chair till the end.

AT THE **MAJESTIC**

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Prize matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Commencing SATURDAY 8th.

Sairandhri

A splendid picture—a real work of art adapted from the Indian epic Mahabharata

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

THE FAMOUS SPANISH AMERICAN ENTERTAINER

DON G. MERLE

MERRY MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC

MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY

Including

The Great Packing Case Mystery

HOW IS IT DONE? Together with a COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS never seen in Bombay before.

PATHE'S LATEST CINEMA NOVELTY

"PATHE REVIEW" Containing many items of unique interest including a review of Dancing from the days of EVE to the days of JAAZ.

"THE FOUR SHADOWS" 10th Episode of the Thrilling French Serial

Owing to enormous Success, extension of season for one week more

THE DORROS DUO In repertoire of new dances and repetitions of favourites including TANGO, APACHE LA GITANA and an uproarious Comic Dance

A CHAPLIN BURLESQUE DRAMA, entitled "THE TANGO OF DEATH."

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only.

GRAND ITALIAN MASTERPIECE

"VENDETTA"

By Marie Corelli.

VERITABLE LITERARY TREAT.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT 9-30 P.M.

THE EMPRESS TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO PICTURE CORPORATION

PRESENTS

THE ILLUSTRIOUS

FRANGIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE

IN

"A MILLION A MINUTE"

FINE SUPREME ACTS OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE

LAST TWO DAYS

to see the most admired topical picture of the day.

The Funeral Procession of the Late Lamented

Lokamanya TILAK

BY

THE ORIENTAL FILM MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

at the popular picture palace

The Precious,

Lamington Road Near Grant Road, Tram Terminus

to-gether with a splendid universal special attraction.

A Gun Fighting Gentleman

featuring Harry Carey,

also a side-spitting Comedy

Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Commencing Saturday 21st inst.

ANOTHER UNIVERSAL SERIAL WONDER

ELMO the FEARLESS

featuring the famous

ELMO LINCOLN.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A Favourite resort of the elite of Bombay.

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE

Popular Picture Bill

The 7 reel Photoplay.

"DESERT OLD."

How a valiant ranch rider sweeps the enemies aside leads to a smashing climax—a thriller that will atonce surprise and hold spellbound an already highly thrilled audience.

A Delightful Entertainment. ! ! !

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is Opposite to Royal Opera House.

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT.!!

POWERFUL SENSATIONAL DRAMA

"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"

6,000 Feet.

FEATURING

AURELE SYDNEY

AS

ULTUS

L-Ko Comedy

Featuring

HOP—THE BELL HOP

Two Parts

Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY

"COUNTER SPYISM"

This is one of the best P... Drama. It is by the same Company who have produced such classical films as the Fall of Troy and Salambo. Those who ... much that is ... be delighted to ... of 7,000 feet ... al.

THE ...

Sandh...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MA

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPA

The Model Mills Nag

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,0

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex-Officio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company), Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company, and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

...NT.

...howing Gujerathi ...ypist. Apply ... TIYA" BROS. & CO. ...ay. ...

...firm of Solicitors, a com... experienced HEAD BILL ... Apply stating present and ... to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., ...onicle." 4314

...—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST ...ly sharp with testimonials stating ...d salary expected, Box No. 979, Advt. ... "Bombay Chronicle." 4307

WANTED.—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 982, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4225

WANTED—A competent TYPIST for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 980, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4140

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—WANTED One B. Com. Salary Rs. 150 with good prospects or one Commerce Instructor (Allahabad Diploma) Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Details on aplication to the PRINCIPAL. 4275

WANTED—CAPITALISTS to help in promotion of very profitable business in South India, excellent investment. Apply Box No. 971, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4271

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or LL. B., starting salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4287

WANTED—A DRAWING OFFICE TRACER, particularly for structural steel work and machinery. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to the MANAGER, Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4297

WANTED—A MATRIC or MATRIC FAILED Marathi knowing LADY TEACHER on Rs. 30—3/2—75, plus Rs. 15 War Allowance per month. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Municipal Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 4250

WANTED—A JUNIOR PROOF READER for Government Press, Indore Preference will be given to one possessing some experience of computing work Pay Rs. 80-5-90 per mensem with usual overtime allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to "The Manager Central India Agency (Government) Press, Residency Indore, Central India. 4055

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of a big workshop near Bombay, must have experience in Steel Construction W and be able to control labour. Only capable men need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box. No. 974, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4288

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED. SITUATION by young, able, intelligent, athlete, undergraduate in any school. Education references. Apply Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4246

A GRADUATE well-versed in all Commercial subjects and possessing Banking and Secretarial experience. Seeks responsible POST. Can go abroad. Terms reasonable. Please write to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4299

AN elderly energetic Parsi retired, wants *billet in some health resort, as family* companion, in any cast, or superintendent or manager of a sanitarium, hotel or palace to pass his time in peace. Good experience in import and all business lines. No high wages, but good master essential. For further apply Box No. 966 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4247

WANTED.

WANTED—A wood-working Tonguing and Grooving Machine complete. Reply Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4303

WANTED—From 1st September, 1920, small Flat or Block in Sandhurst Road or thereabouts. Willing to pay good rent. Decent neighbourhood essential. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4309

WANTED—One new Seam BOILER size 30 x 8 presser 160 to 180 lbs. or size 30 x 7½ pressure 180 lbs. ready or coming and one Willow machine and one Bonda machine new or second hand in working order. Write with particulars. MANOR MILL, Nadiad 4223

...LIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, AMBALAL SARABHAI have ceased to be the Licensee of the Western India Glass Works, Limited, Sunth Road, from 1st May, 1920. Undersigned will not therefore be responsible for any transactions future to that date. 4291

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY two Urdu knowing SCIENCE GRADUATES or experienced SCIENCE UNDER-GRADUATES, one for Chemistry and one for Physics, as Laboratory Assistants for Osmania University College, Hyderabad, Deccan, on salary, O. S. Rs. 125—5—200. Government pensionable employment. Applications with testimonials must reach PRINCIPAL before 30th August, 1920. 4296

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bakri Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920. 4290

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Auction of 6 plots previously announced for Monday August 30th is POSTPONED.

W. F. HUDSON,
Collector of Poona.

4295

FOUND.

A PACKET, containing a large sum of money was found on 30th July, 1920 one of our clients in Sutar Chawl. The owner should apply to us the undersigned with full particulars at our office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 18th August, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys-at-Law. 4300

NOTICE.

WANTED.—SECRETARY to the Board of Trustees of Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay. Consolidated salary Rs. 200-10-300. Applications in candidates own writing, with typewritten copies of testimonials, to be sent to Chairman of the Board by August, 25th. Candidate should be a graduate. 4251

NOTICE

WANTED—For service as Dairy and Cattle Yard OVERSEERS on Government Military Dairy Kirkee, men with good education. Pay Rs. 60 per month and free quarters. Good prospects to intelligent A.—Graduates from Agricultural, Veterinary College preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating previous experience to the MANAGER GOVT. MILITARY DAIRY, Kirkee, District Poona. 7274

PRIZE RS. 500

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST the BLUE DIAMOND of his ring, weighing about 5 ratis, paicha in appearance, on the Poona Race Course Ground, near the first class stand or thereabouts on Saturday, the 14th August, 1920, at about 4-30 p.m., and he offers a prize of Rs. 500 to one who will deliver it to him or furnish certain information of its having been found by some one with name and address of the latter and give all necessary help in obtaining the same from him.

DULICHAND DALMIA,
566 88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay. 4263

NOTICE.

WANTED—(a) An M.A., strong in English to work as a lecturer in English at the Sarvajanik College, starting salary, Rs. 125 with good prospects and Provident Fund, Pension and Life Policy benefits to Permanent men (b) a B.A., strong in English on Rs. 75, (c) GRADUATES on Rs. 70 and (d) a TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 35 —5/2—60 with Provident Fund benefits to permanent men. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 4202

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REFRESHMENT SHOPS NEW FERRY WHARF, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SEALED TENDERS for renting these 4 newly erected Shops are invited. These should be enclosed in sealed envelops together with a deposit of Rs. 500 marked "Refreshment Shops" and be in the hands of the Traffic Manager by 11 a.m. (S.T.) TUESDAY, August 24th 1920.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Full particulars, conditions and forms of Tender may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 4068

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.,
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A room 26' by 14' for office purposes only at Choupatty facing the sea. Apply Box, No. 975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4289

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4128

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Thursday, the 19th August, 1920, and transfers will be accepted between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., on all working week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon, and 2 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents. 4159

NOTICE.

WANTED—A whole time GOVERNESS and TUTOR to educate and instruct three little Princesses. The candidate should possess good knowledge of English, Hindi, arithmetic, etc., Music, drawing and embroidery work. A Hindu shall be preferred. Salary 125-5-150 per month with a barely furnished house. Apply with copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned, to the Diwan, Narsingarh State C. I.

Diwan Narsingarh State. 4240

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE.

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Patan in Kadi District to be opened shortly. Initial pay from Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Free quarters or House Rent at Rs. 25 p.m. Private practice permitted. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, not later than the 25th instant. 4237

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION are considering the advisability of appointing a whole time officer to supervise a scheme regarding the reorganisation of the City's Milk Supply. Applicants for the post must have practical experience in connection with the milk trade, Dairy Farm work and cattle breeding. They must be well-educated and the possession of the technical degree will be a qualification. The starting pay will be in accordance with the experience and qualifications, but will probably not be less than Rs. 700 per month, plus an allowance for travelling.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him before the 30th September, 1920, and state in full the educational qualifications and past experience of the applicant. Particular consideration will be given to the case of applicants who have previous experience in connection with Dairy Farms, etc., in India.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920. 4284

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. It does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

THE STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, at 1-30 p.m., Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding, when the Statutory Report with abstract of receipts and payments upto 24th July 1920 annexed, was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. 4311

NOTICE.

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Genova via Marseilles on the 23rd August 1920 from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 12 at 3 p.m.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy luggage to the above shed on Sunday, the 22nd instant before 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical inspection of the passengers will take place at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 12 and passengers are requested to be present there before that time.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld. 4312

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Portland Cement English will be received up to 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of October 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) E. J. HALE.
Storekeeper. 4306

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 300 brass or thereabouts of lime fresh Andheri to the Road Department for the current official year ending 28th February, 1921, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

AG. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER 4308

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Resident Medical Superintendent the Tuberculosis Association at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel. Candidates must be registered Graduates of any university and should be conversant with the administration and management of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. A candidate with actual experience of such work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250—10—350 with furnished quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and experience should be submitted to:

The JOINT HONY. SECRETARIES.
King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League,
Sanitary Institute,
Princess Street. 4167.

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for work in Poona, a really good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Prospects of permanency. May be required on tour in the Presidency including Sind. Applications in own handwriting (marked Shorthand Typist) stating age, qualifications and pay desired must reach the undersigned before 25th instant.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor
to the Government of Bombay, Poona.

17th August, 1920. 4276

WANTED.

An L. C. E. or B. E. with special knowledge in mechanical Engineering for the post of the Chief Officer of the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applicants should be willing to serve at least for five years and submit their applications with testimonials of having got administrative capacity before the 15th November, 1920. The appointment will be made subject to the approval of Government. The application should necessarily give the following particulars:—

(1) Present employment whether permanent or temporary. (2) Present pay. (3) Period of service put in. (4) Caste. (5) age. (6) Whether experienced in Municipal service.

P. A. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bijapur 12-8-1920. 4294

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "SHIN-I-MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Tropical Plantations LIMITED.

Authorised Capital - - Rs 50 Lakhs.

FIRST ISSUE :— 50,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, oversubscribed.

SECOND ISSUE :—30,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

PRESENT THIRD ISSUE :—40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each at a premium of Re. 1 per share. now Offered for Public Subscription.

CALLS ON SHARES OF THIRD ISSUE :—

Rs. 10 on application (which may be paid either immediately or in two equal instalments of Rs. 5 each, the first along with the application and the second not later than 31st October, 1920).

Rs. 10 before the end of June, 1921,

Rs. 6 before the end of December 1921.

Tea
Rubber
Cocoanut
Pepper
Sugar
Tiles.

PROPERTIES

TEA.—

Over 1,100 acres, 35 acres yielding, 175 acres planted this year and the major portion of the unplanted area to be planted next year.

RUBBER.—

Estate of 390 acres, 100 acres yielding, 220 acres 1918 planting, 70 acres planted this year.

COCOANUT.—

The famous Verapolay Gardens, 150 acres with over 8,000 bearing trees and about 2,000 young ones.

Arrangements are being made for planting about 882 acres at Thodupuzha with cocoanuts and pepper next year.

PEPPER.—

120 acres already planted with pepper vines.

The Company has also acquired the two-third majority of shares in the Punnathra Agricultural and Industrial Company, Limited, and has thereby assumed control over 1,100 acres of land at Thodupuzha and over the sugar mills, factory, buildings and other assets of the business. The existing machinery may be utilised for manufacturing tiles on a large scale.

The Company has thus in all over 3,750 acres of land and has invested about Rs. 5 lakhs in lands alone.

The Company hopes to pay dividends in 1922.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
P. T. THOMAS.

TREASURER.
K. N. NARAYANA IYER.

SECRETARY.
M. K. THOMAS, B.A.

BANKERS.
BANK OF MADRAS (all branches).
(Local Bank) S. N. BANK, Kottayam.

Application and remittances should be either handed into any of the Company's Banks or to the Treasurer, Tropical Plantations, Limited, Kottayam.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN knowledge of accounts essential. Application by letter to the undersigned.

T. DUFF BLAIR,
Hon. Secretary,
Sassoon Mechanics Institute.
152, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
4304

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the notification mentioning the names of the persons who applied for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of the Insolvent debtors inter alia including therein the names of JUMMA MAHOMED NASSAR and HUSSEIN MAHOMED NASSAR, who are described as Merchants and Commission Agents at Palkhi Moholla in partnership with Messrs. Rahimtoola Abdulla and Co., and Kasamalli Mahomed, we are instructed by our clients Messrs. Rahimtoola Abdulla and Co., to inform the public that the said Jumma Mahomed Nassar and Hussein Mahomed Nassar were neither partners nor carried on business with Messrs. Rahimtoola Abdulla and Co., as falsely alleged by them. The said Rahimtoola Abdulla and Co. say that the said Jumma Mahomed Nassar and Hussein Mahomed Nassar, who are adjudicated Insolvents have no interest in nor connection with the Central India Bone Mills at Malkapur in the Birar District.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1920.

MEHTA LALJI & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Rahimtolla Abdulla and Company.
4285

NOTICE

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the local Newspapers over the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at the instance of Ranchoddas Lowji of 7 cases and at the instance of Kanji Khodiads of 3 cases respectively of Striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches on account and at the risk of our client Mr. Ajijuddin Bassiruddin, NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that our client the said Ajijuddin Bassiruddin is not liable to take delivery and pay for the said goods as they were not tendered in time according to the terms of the respective contracts under which he has contracted to purchase the same. Our client is not therefore liable for the consequences for the said sale.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA, & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ajijuddin Bassiruddin.
4313

SUBSTITUTED SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HANTHAWADDY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Civil Regular No. 29 of 1918.

THOMAS HARE OF MYITKYINA,. Plaintiff
vs.
CASSIMJEE ADAMJEE & Others,
Defendants.

3 (g) Mariambhai daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased of Nasik Road, Deolali,
3 (h) Cassimjee Hipptulla of Fort Bombay, widower of Sakinabai deceased, daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased, heirs and legal representatives of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession of the Great and Little Coco Islands, etc. Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1920, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate whish the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file a written statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1920.

By order,
NYAN HLAING,
Head Clerk,
District Judge Court, Hanthawaddy.
k 4185

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BACHIBAI alias LADBAI, widow of Thaker Ramji Morarji, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

SINGHJI SOONDERJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4299

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Number of Cases of Indian Calcutta and Ceylon Tea, Catachue, Alloes and Pipramool, slightly damaged by Sweet Water.

Under instruction from the Insurance Offices, concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the First Floor of Building, No. 351-359, Doongri Street, Mandvi Vudgadi.

A large lot of Indian Calcutta and Ceylon tea Catachue, Alloes and Pipramool slightly damaged by sweet water, in the late fire which occurred in the Godown of Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata and Co. at the above place.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON PEDDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 17th September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following very valuable building plots.

(1) A plot of redeemed pension and tax land admeasuring 2,126 square yards or there abouts situate at Pedder Road forming a portion of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata's Pedder Road estate suitable for building Bungalows or residence.

(2) A plot of redeemed pension and tax land admeasuring 2,558 square yards or thereabouts situate at Pedder Road forming a portion of Sir Dorabji Tata's Pedder Road estate suitable for building bungalows or residence.

For Catalogues of the conditions of sale together with the plan of the properties apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas at No. 11. Hummum Street, Fort Bombay Solicitors for the owner or the undersigned.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Vacant Pieces of Land at the Corner of Sandhurst Road and Hughes' Road, Chowpatti.

On TUESDAY, the 7th September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put to Public Auction, by order of the Owners, in the premises the following very valuable vacant piece of land. Suitable for a big show room in front and factory behind.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being on the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 86, 107, 118, 9, 26, 27, 26 and 20. New Nos. 744, 871, 940, 35, 135, 170, Old Survey No. 179, 178 and New Survey No. Portion of 1997, 8001/2 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sandhurst Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shunarayan Surajmal Nemani and others, on or towards the North by Hughes Road, and on or towards the South by the property of G. K. Mahatre and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2559 (1) and Street No. 4.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's about 528 Bags Almond (Kagdi and Dagdi) about 230 Bags White Cummin Seeds, English make Safe, with Chubb lock & stand, soft chairs cupboards, benches, two kinds of A.B.C. Code Books, scale with weights, one bale cotton, clock, iron and brass big pots, mehta boxes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mac I. Kemp, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tokersey Kanji an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in insolvent's shop at Mandvi Kharak Bazaar, the following:—

About 528 bags almond (Kagdi and Dagdi quality), about 230 bags white Cummin seeds, 2 electric ceiling fans, soft, chairs, cupboards benches, clock, one bale cotton, scales with weights, large English iron safe, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES TENNENTS LIGHT BEER, 331 DOZ. SCHWEPPES LIME JUICE, 100 CASES RELENTA WATER, 9 CASES SCHWEPPES SODA WATER, 4 CASES SCHWEPPES TONIC WATER, 45 CASES NATAL DRY GIN, 74 CASES MADEIRA.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, for the following:—

27 cases Tennents Light Beer 2 doz. in cases.
74 doz. Schweppes Lime Juice 1 doz. in cases.
257 doz. Schweppes Lime Juice 2 and 2½ in cases.
50 cases Schweppes Relenta Water 2 doz, cases.
60 cases Schweppes Relenta Water ½ bottle 60 doz in cases.
7 cases Schweppes Soda Water 5 doz. in cases.
4 cases Schweppes Tonic Water 5 doz. in cases.
45 cases Natal Dry Gin 1 doz. in case.
74 cases Schweppes Madeira 1 doz. in case.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

In Weekly Sale, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Ford Motor Car in perfect running order only used by the owner for six months.
1 Rover Motor Cycle with side car in perfect running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES GHEE (IMITATION.)

On THURSDAY, the 19th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Mathabhoy Premji at his godown at Bhindi Bazar Ful Gali and on account and at the risk of Memon Sale Mahomad Haji Gani of Khand Bazar.

150 cases Ghee (Imitation) including 100 cases each of 4 tins and 50 tins each of 8 tins

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of F.P. Cotton, C. P. Goods, iron-ware, English medicines, parts of machinery, bags of dry fruits, motor tyres, tubes, boxes, and trunks, old clothing, boots and shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, grain, cotton samples, wood chairs, empty gunnies, gum and various other articles etc., etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1920.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Aug. 18

Aug. 18, Mergheb, Castagula, from Sea.
Aug. 18 Ozarda, Beedia, Calcutta.
Aug. 18 Glenlyon, McNeiley, Antwerp.
Aug. 18 Rajah, Palmer, Calcutta, etc.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer Langtur Hall, Jenkins for Calcutta.
Steamer Patricia, Walker for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Garmula, Lyn for Calcutta.
Steamer Barala, Fitz Herbert for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sirsa, Winstanley for Sydney, etc.

The steamer Shimethearu for China for Japan entered for loading on Wednesday.

S. S. Mergheb:—The steamer Mergheb, 2,861 tons, Captain P. Casiaguala, which left the Bombay harbour on the 12th instant for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo, put back from sea, owing to bad firing.

S. S. Patricia:—The steamer Patricia 9,072 tons, Captain J. Wilkin will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with cargo.

S. S. Garmula::—The steamer Garmula, 3,233 tons, Captain P. H. Lyn, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc., in ballast.

S. S. Barala:—The M. M. and Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain D. C. Fitz Herbert, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf ports, with cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sirsa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sirsa, 3,386 tons, Captain A. Winstanley will sail to-day for Sydney via Calcutta and other ports with cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 18th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Saigon Maru	Kobe	20-9		O S Kaisha
Rajah	Calcutta	18-8		T M & Co
GR Dora	N F	20-8		T M & Co
DE Nankin	Japan	20-8		M M & Co
GLHelm	Bangkok	20-8		F O & Co
Egy	N F	N F		M M & Co
Laughton Hall	Calcutta	19-8		W & A G & Co
N Wear Cuta	P Gulf	21-8		M M & Co
Offalde M				
O Shinkai Maru	N F	N F		N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	Karachi	21-8	K N & Co
Indirawati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Bhavnagar	19-8	K N & Co
Satranji	Marmagoa	18-8	H N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ferrara	Abadan	23-8	S W & Co
2 C Durham	Marmagoa	19-8	K N & Co
4 Barala	Basra	20-8	M M & Co
5 Ahmedi	P Gulf	18-8	S Hasant & Co
6 Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	25-8	M Italiana
7 Rampur	Coast Port	14-8	A I & C N Co
8 Vigo	Hull	N F	J F & Co
9 Glenlyon	Antwerp	18-8	T M & Co
10 11 Orissa	Calcutta	20-8	M M & Co
12 13 Casarda	N F	N F	M M & Co
16 Bahrein	Red Sea	19-8	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nowshera	Calcutta	23-8	M M & Co
2 Sirsa	Calcutta	19-8	M M & Co
3 Varela	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Castalia	Liverpool	23-8	W & A G & Co
5 Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
16 Chindwara	N F	20-8	M M & Co
17 Australia	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
18 C London	Liverpool	N F	K N & Co
19 Warura	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
0 Rio Negro	N F	18-8	B I M
11 Gambaira	Calcutta	21-8	M M & Co
2 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
2 Loyalty	Marseilles	22-8	N M & Co
13 Patricia	Liverpool	19-8	K N & Co
4 Mantua	London	21-8	M M & Co
5 Lightning	Bushra	19-8d	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

E luard Woerma		19-8	W & A G & C

EXPORTS

Aug. 18.

S. S. Mantua for London, 17 bales woollen and cotton carpets, E Mohamad and Sons; 12 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 2,002 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon; 150 cwt gum Arabic Manilal Amarsee.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton F. P. Forbers, Forbers, Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 45 bales wooll now, E Dossa and Co.

S. S. Castalia for Barcelona, 100 bales cotton F. P. Forbers, Forbers, Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Castalia for Marseilles 70 bales cotton F. P. Forbers, Forbers, Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 3,400 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 6 bales raw silk, 10 bales silk waste, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Castalia for Marseilles 41 cwt caw guts, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 case F. furs, T Arnand and Co.

S. S. Castalia for Bilbao 100 bales cotton F. P. Forbers, Forbers, Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S. S. City of London for C Ports Liverpool, 115 bales cotton F. P. Forbers, Forbers, Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 60 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Loyalty for Genoa, 2 000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Saigonmaru for Hongkong, 170 bales cotton yarn, Warden and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Nankin for Shanghai 100 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Nankin for Hongkong 300 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.; 200 cwt Buffallo pickers, Kawasji Sorabji and Co.

IMPORTS

Aug. 18.

S. S. City of Durham from Liverpool Agents —Killick Nixon and Co. 4 cases silk goods, 4 cases leather goods, 24 bales water prof cloth, 71 bags bolts and nuts, 50 bdles aluminium ingots, 12 cases aluminium, 28 crats earthenware, 125 cases window glass, 10 cases glass, 329 cases common soap, 294 drums oil, 68 cases colour, 172 kegs paint, 3 cases tobacco, 5 cases cigarettes, 4 cases reels, 8 cases cotton lace goods, 33 cases 1 bale woollens, 88 cases 70 bales cotton yarn, 50 bdles yellow metal sheets, 41 cases 3 boxes biscuits, 1,000 boxes soap, 8 cases medicines, 26 cases alluminium circle, 16 bdles copper sheets, 20 cases copper rods, 176 bales 590 cases cotton piece goods, 38 bales 10 cases cottons and woollens, 15 cases stationery, 117 bales paper, 2,605 cases whisky, 60 cases wine.

THE WEA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug.

The monsoon has weakened in the P sula, but has extended into Khande Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar, east Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Punjab, Central India east, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, south Rajputana, west Central Provinces and Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Silchar one and a half inches; Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri six; Naya Dumka, Lyallpur one and a half; Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad a quarter; Parbhani three-quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

CUTTACK AND SAMBALPUR FLOODS.

RELIEF GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUTTACK, Aug. 17.

To relieve the flood affected areas in Cuttack and Sambalpur districts the Behar and Orissa Government have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on relief operations in Cuttack and Rs. 10,000 for distribution as agricultural loans in Sambalpur.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 18th Aug.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 18th Aug 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·00	33·57	17·84	51·77
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·00	38·82	17·23	57·73
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·00	38·05	18·2	55·29
Syculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	38·50	20 94	60·26

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 17th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m & p.m 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.788 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.5 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 "
Dew Point	75.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.808 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
minimum do.	77.6 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, WNW.
Movement of Wind	92 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.81 "
Do. do. year	34.89 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at rinse's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in
Thur.	19	m 2 34	27 2	19	m 8 17	13 3
		2 36a	27 0		8 48a	16 10
Fri	20	m 3 19	26 2	20	m 8 58	19 6
		3 12a	25 11		9 27a	17 8
Sat.	21	m 4 7	25 3	21	m 9 44	20 7
		3 51a	24 11		10 14a	18 5
Sun:	22	m 5 0	24 5	22	m 10 55	21 4
		4 4a	24 1		11 18a	18 11
Mon:	23	m 6 28	24 2	23	0 48a	21 8
		5 47a	23 0			
Tues.	24	m 8 3	24 5	24	m 0 29	19 1
		7 0a	23 5		2 0a	21 3
Wed.	25	m 1 50	23 0	25	m 7 38	17 2
		2 0a	23 1		8 11a	16 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average and day temperature is generally above normal in the east and north Punjab. Night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is moderately above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi and Mount Abu and is practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in north-east Rajputana, night temperature is lower than usual in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.25in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.88in. of rain and Nagpur 0.43in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Saugor and Nagpur. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.19in. of rain Spies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Deccan and Mysore.—

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18th AUG. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum in 24 hours ending 8 hrs.	Temp in Shade: Minimum in 24 hours ending 8 hrs.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Last 24 hours	Rainfall: Total since 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Sandhe						
Do. (17th)	96	81	54	..	0	—0·01
Jask	95	80	0	..	0	—0·04
Muskat	90	82	5	..	0	—0·17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100	82	5	68	..	2·30 —1·69
Rawalpindi	96	71	0	61	..	8·02 —7·21
Lahore	98	79	3	64	..	7·00 —3·13
Hissar	102	72	0	64	..	4·40 —3·41
Ambala	99	76	5	68	..	10·30 —6·54
Delhi	98	75	4	64	..	20·61 +6·11
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	99	80	4	61	..	17·48 +1·9
Mainpuri	96	78	5	66	..	17·76 +3·14
Jhansi	96	76	5	67	..	15·30 +7·64
Cawnpore	93	74	1	74	..	20·06 +0·43
Allahabad	97	74	5	67	..	30·10 7·40
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101	81	0	64	..	1·45 —0·56
Karachi	95	79	0	80	..	0·53 —4·78
Ajmer	90	72	8	57	..	19·78 +7·07
Jaipur	93	64	7	56	..	25·19 +13·89
Kotah	93	77	6	62	..	18·61 +1·99
Mount Abu	75	64	6	64	..	31·19 —8·77
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89	67	4	72	..	10·40 —0·15
Dwarka	85	78	2	78	0.01	9·62 —1·27
Veraval	82	78	8	84	..	17·07 +3·41
Rajkot	90	72	4	71	..	10·54 —2·47
Bhavnagar Para	92	74	4	70	..	19·01 +4·15
Surat	88	77	0	84	..	24·75 —5·31
Ahmedabad	96	76	7	64	..	15·66 —3·52
Deesa	94	70	8	68	..	12·63 —3·59
Neemuch	89	74	0	86	..	24·71 +7·53
Indore	89	65	2	63	1.25	26·07 +6·80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88	75	3	81	..	22·60 —13·47
Saugor	91	73	0	75	..	25·82 —0·94
Mumnagabad	90	74	4	69	..	17·89 —12·77
Khandwa	91	75	6	79	0.04	11·69 —9·07
Akola	96	74	9	80	0.88	7·49 —11·67
Amraoti	92	72	5	77	0.01	9·17 —10·30
Nagpur	95	75	0	78	0.43	16·8 —10·46
Chanda	95	75	4	76	0.02	19·08 —14·76
Kaipur	91	76	1	84	..	22·11 —8·86
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	77	8	81	..	33·57 —19·22
Ratnagiri	85	75	9	80	0.07	45·9 —3·18
Marmugoa	81	74	7	91	0.19	59·13 —14·15
Karwar	82	76	6	93	0.08	61·58 —29·61
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87	71	5	68	..	4·45 —6·93
Ahmednagar	87	68	4	88	0.05	2·96 —7·38
Poona	84	66	4	77	..	12·13 —2·93
Sholapur	89	70	5	70	..	5·02 —5·18
Bijapur	90	70	7	79	0.10	6·48 —3·72
Belgaum	78	70	5	89	..	27·50 —4·96
Aurangabad	84	68	9	66	0.07	5·99 —10·99
Nizamabad (Indr).	90	71	9	80	..	18·24 —3·86
Hyderabad	89	75	5	79	..	12·12 —3·08
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	81	74	1	91	0.03	91·92 +3·02
Calicut	84	75	2	94	..	99·39 +19·95
Cochin	83	74	2	84	0.03	77·46 +17·46
Colombo	84	77	0	85	..	20·42 +5·35
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MY-						
OSORE—						
Masulipata	90	79	2	81	..	8·84 —6·55
Bellary	95	72	5	78	1.35	2·29 —2·90
Cuddapah	93	77	3	75	..	5·79 —3·36
Madras	94	77	0	91	0.12	4·42 —4·04
Bangalore	88	66	6	91	1.54	6·71 —3·38
Coimbatore	85	71	6	91	..	3·23 —0·63
Trichinopoly	96	75	2	80	..	1·22 —3·06
Negapatam	88	75	2	88	0.78	2·16 —3·15

STNDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th August 1920 was 29.970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MADRAS GOVT. INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Government of Madras have approved the revised scheme for award of industrial scholarships. These will be awarded to pupils learning trade or profession in recognised industrial schools or to selected apprentices (boys or girls) serving properly arranged apprenticeships for a specified term of training in workshops or mills where provision is made for instructing apprentices for not less than four hours per week in subjects calculated to improve their value as artisans or operatives on the completion of their training. For the present sixty scholarships will be awarded for annum.

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value of silver on the
The Ministry of Com-
special advantages and
private silver-mining com-
to facilitate production.
extract taken from the New
Sun of June 24th last thus
pon silver purchases under the
ct:

Treasury limits its purchases to
domestic origin. There results the
situation in which the Treasury buys
the domestic silver it can get at several
ts more per ounce than any one else will
ve for equally good value of foreign origin
in any market. This proceeding stimulates
the continued prosperity of silver mining in
the United States. The Treasury gave up
in all, to help pay British and other debts in
the Far East, over 200,000,000 ounces of
cartwheel dollar makings. Until it shall
have replaced that quantity the miners of
this happy land can apparently go on turning
in silver ounces and taking out dollars
in spite of the lower price in the open mar-
ket for all silver but ours."

The "New York Chronicle" under date July 3 states that "the requirements of the Pittman Act are imperative and the law itself could not be repealed until the reassembling of Congress and then it is certain that the move will be blocked by the silver mining interests who are getting as a gratuity the difference between the market price and the much higher price the law compels the Director of the Market to pay."

The rise in the market price of silver has proved a fruitful source of embarrassment in connection with Siamese currency. The Tical having ceased to be protected by its intrinsic value, the Government had recourse to notes of the denomination of one Tical and alen sought to check the drain of silver currency by issuing in January 1919 an amendment to the Paper Currency Act, making notes temporarily inconvertible for a period of six months; this period has since been renewed. Further, it was necessary to issue a new subsidiary silver coinage, consisting of pieces of fifty cents with a reduced fineness of 650, the Tical or 900 fine being melted down for the purpose. Notwithstanding this reduction, the continual and phenomenal rise in the price of bar silver compelled the Government to raise the theoretical value of the Tical on three occasions. It may be mentioned that the theoretical unit of the Siamese monetary sistem was fixed in the Gold Standard Act of the year 1908 at 55.8 centigrammes of pure gold, the silver Tical containing 13.5 grammes of pure silver having a value equal to 55.8 centigrammes of pure gold.

The great variation in the Indian exchange owing to currency changes has made it necessary to prohibit—subject to slight concessions to immigrants the importation of Indian coin and currency notes in the East Africa and the Uganda Protectoriates and in the Tanganyika Territory.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation, June 30 1,,434; July 7 16,200; July 15 16,424.

Silver coin and bullion in India, June 30 4,555; July 4,602; July 15 4,698.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, June 30 ——; July 7 ——; July 15 ——.

Gold coin and bullion in India, June 30 4,348; July 7 4,306; July 15 4,664.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, June 30; 249 July 7 234; July 15 5.

Securities (Indian Government), June 30 3,555; July 7 3,780; July 15 3,780.

Securities (British Government), June 30 3,727; July 5 3,278; July 15 3,277.

The coinage during the week ending 15th inst amounted to 3 lacs of rupees.

The improvement in the proportion of the metallic reserve and the note issue has greatly increased recently. It was 49.7 per cent. on May 7, on July 16, it had risen to 57 per cent. Most of the improvement consists of silver coin; which was shown as 3,920 lacs on the former and 4,698 on the latter, although the total note issue had contracted by 506 lacs in the meantime. As we pointed out when the embargo upon the import of silver into India was removed, coined rupees would probably come out from hoards, on strong reason for secreting them having disappeared.

The stock in Shanghai on the 17th inst. consisted of about 38,050,000 ounces in sycee, 19,300,000 dollars and 2,610 bars of silver, as compared with about 37,600, 000 ounces in sycee, 19,500,000 dollars, and 1,360, bars of silver on the 10th inst.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 3½d. the tael. Quotations:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

July 16, 52.-/2d. cash 51.4/4d. 2 mos.
July 17, 52.—d. cash 51.1/2d. 2 mos.
July 19, 52.—d. cash 51.1/2d. 2 mos.
July 20, 52,3/4d. cash 51 3/4d. 2 mos.
July 21, 55.1/4d. cash 54.114d. 2 mos.
July 22, 55.1/4d. cash 54.1-2d. 2 mos.
Average 53.291d. cash 52.541d. 2 mos.
July 16, 706s.-6d.
July 17, ——.
July 19, 107s./ d.
July 20, 107s./d.
July 21, 107s./3d.
July 22 107s./9d.
Average 107s./3d.

The Silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1-518. and 2d. above those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

The Cotton Market was closed yesterday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 18th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 3/8
Bank Demand	1/10 7 16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11⅛
Fcs. Demand	437
American Dollars	296
Hongkong	232½
Shanghai	331
Japan	151½
Singar	124

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

August, 18th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 6
Samuel	No. 16s	1 0 6
Cursetjhai	No. 12s	1 2 6
Samuel	No. 24	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/2	2 3 6
Do.	No. 32/2	2 7 6
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 6

METAL.

for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August 18th 1920

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
	3/4	90 0 0
Do.	1	93 0 0
Do.	1¼	90 0 0
Do.	1½	91 0 0
Do.	1¾	91 0 0
Do.	2	91 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 18th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do	1	85 0 0
Do.	1¼	85 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do	1¾	86 0 0
Do.	2	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchseka joint		26 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		56 0 0
Brass Barrs		40 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar rates.

Bombay, Aug. 18th 1920; 6 p. m

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 9 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 15 6
Linseed May	15 14 6
Linseed Sept.	17 3 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 18.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/5.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 110/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10½.
D. D. on London, 1/10-9/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/11½.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 440.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate dollars 3,64.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.
London Silver spot D. 59/12.
London Silver forward D. 60

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 64.
4 per cent short dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long daed 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17

To-day's market opened extremely dull with very little doing, buyers not being disposed to operate. Coal shares were firm, but few transactions were reported. The Jute section was dull and prices were inclined to be easier. In the miscellaneous section the Agra United Mills made its first appearance with buyers at 4 annas premium. Cotton and sugar shares were firm with a rising tendency except for Kesoram. The chief future in this section was the strong demand for new Sawan Sugar and British India Corporation. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-12, Bhalgora 33 s.l., Bhulanbararee 50-8, Burrakur 56-8, Ghusick and Muslia 25-8, Kusanda 33, Ranigunge 70-8, Sendra 32-12, Standard 92-12.

Jute:—Anglo-India 474, Alliance 855, Auckland 457, Clive 382, Empire 98-8, Fort William 548, Hooghly 143-8, Kamarhatty 1039, Kankinarrah 795 and 799 s-l., Kinnison 1380, Lansdowne 541, Naihati 757, Nuddea 86 8, Standard 824-8.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills .08 prem. Albion Tannery 8-12, B.A.S. Ltd 11, Bowrean Cotton 1645, British India Corporation 13-12. British India Corporation def 22, Burnaub Finance and Mining 10-8, Central Provinces Cement 10-12, Cawnpore Sugar 52, Calcutta Industrial Bank 0-4 prem, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 32, Champaran Sugar 47-12 s.l., Calcutta Oil and Cake 13, Carew and Co 120, Fairnairn Lawson 8 per cent pref 0-4 discount. Fortilizers Ltd 7-4, Hume Pipe 17-14, Ivan Jones 15-4, Indian Galvanizing old 12, new 0-8 prem, Kesoram Cotton 20-8, Karnani Industrial Bank 1-12 prem, Kumardhubi Engineering 30-4, Madan's Theatre 14-12, Moulmein Rubber 13-3, New Savan Sugar 16-8, Premier Oil 13-14, Ryam Sugar 38-8, Samastipur Sugar 18-10, Steel Products 14-4, Titaghur Paper 510 s.l., Tinnevelly Textile 20-6, Thorneycroft 1-12 prem, British India Tobacco 10-4, New Ring Mills 1370.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War bonds short dated 98-8, 1925 at 99, 1928 at 99-6.

SQUEL TO FUNERAL PROCESSION.

APOLOGY ENDS POLICE COURT CASE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Dastoor disposed of a case in which Rustomji Hormusji Mulla, a wine merchant, charged Shahan Rajabaliy Fazal, a Khoja, with assault and mischief.

The complainant stated that he had often seen the accused but did not know his name. On the 1st instant about 4-15 p.m. he was waiting at Girgaum Back Road for a tram-car when the funeral procession of the late Mr. Tilak was passing. The accused who was with the procession came up to him in a threatening manner and asked him to take off his cap. He told the accused that as Mr. Tilak's body was yet far off and it was raining at the time he would not remove it until the cortege came nearer. The accused got excited at this and threw a lump of mud at his face. He then went to the police station and lodged complaint.

The case on being called was marked compounded, the accused expressing regret for his behaviour.

Mr. Kanga, pleader appealed for the complainant while Mr. Babrekar defended the accused.

KARACHI PRESS UNION.

The Press Workers, Compositors, Pressmen, Binders, Rulingwallas, Managers, Clerks, etc., of all the presses of Karachi, assembled in a general meeting on the 27th ultimo, formed themselves in a Union with Mr. Durgadas B. Advani as President, Messrs. R. K. Sidhva and R. T. Sawant as Vice-Presidents, Mr. Dialmal Teckchand as General Secretary and foremen of all the local Printing Presses and Managing Committee members. Up to now about 300 members have been enrolled and more are joining every day.

The Union trusts that it will be encouraged by the press proprietors and public who it is expected, will work in co-operation with it in right earnest.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE

ASSAULT BY A STATION MASTER.

ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

ASTONISHING CONCLUSION.

Tatya Bapu Shinde
vs.
J. T. Baskett.

(Before Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. E. G. Taylor, District Magistrate of East Khandesh.

The accused Baskett was charged under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, for causing simple hurt to one Tatya Bapu Shinde. The Magistrate found the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

The facts are briefly these:—

The complainant Tatya Bapu Shinde is a temporary railway hamal. On Sunday the 11th January, he was called by Mr. Baskett, Stationmaster on the Bhusaval Railway Station, to assist a number of other coolies in some urgent loading and unloading work. He was assaulted by the stationmaster for no reason known to him, gave 11 or 12 blows with a stick an inch in diameter on the back, shoulders, leg and left hand. The complainant then went to the Railway dispensary. As the doctor was not there he returned again on the 12th. He received a medical certificate for which he paid Rs. 5. In consequence of the injuries received he was unable to work for eight or nine days. The complainant then lodged the present complaint.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

The Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment observed:—"The question I have to settle is whether an offence of hurt has been committed by Mr. Baskett. I do not find it proved that it has been committed. Before giving the reasons for this decision, there is one legal point I wish to make clear. Since the complaint was lodged before me at a place nearly twenty miles from Bhusaval, and some preliminary enquiry was necessary, under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, I sent the complaint to the Magistrate of the First Class, Bhusaval, for recording the explanation of Mr. Baskett, who owing to his onerous duties as stationmaster cannot without difficulty leave Bhusaval. This was on the 29th January. After reaching Bhusaval on the 3rd March, I found that the learned Magistrate had taken no effective steps to get the statement recorded. I therefore recorded the statement myself to avoid further delay and included it in the record. Mr. Baskett admitted striking the complainant and said he was willing to offer reasonable compensation, but denied having caused the injuries enumerated in the medical certificate and having committed any offence. As there were also signs of willingness to compromise on the part of the complainant, I gave the parties a postponement on the event of their wishing to come to a settlement out of court, but no settlement resulted, and the case came up for hearing. Mr. Baskett applied for a transfer of the case to Bhusaval in view of his difficulty in leaving the station, but bearing in mind the delay which had previously occurred at Bhusaval, I decided to hear the case myself. There is some confusion between Mr. Baskett's plea and his statement taken during the hearing, under Section 243, Criminal Procedure Code, owing to the fact that he has had no legal assistance and did not grasp the legal implication of all the questions put to him. However, it is clear that his standpoint is the same as that adopted in his statement under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. He is willing to compensate the complainant reasonably for any expense he may have been put to, but he denies having committed any offence. The onus of proving his case in its entirety thus lies on Tatya and I am not satisfied first that he has given a substantially true account of all the facts; secondly, that in lodging his complaint he has endeavoured to bring all the facts to the notice of any Magistrate at his earliest opportunity." The Magistrate after dealing with the evidence further observed:—"In any case, the full history of how the complainant spent his time between the 11th and the 17th when the complaint was lodged, is not clear I wish it to be clearly understood that I treat the evidence of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon with all respect. The conclusions I have come to are three:—First, the medical certificate was obtained under false pretences. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon was not legally bound to tell the Sub-Assistant Surgeon the name of the man who had struck him, the fact that he gave a false story on this point suggests that he may have made other false representations to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Secondly, that the complainant by delaying to make his complaint prevented certain essential facts coming to my notice. Thirdly, that his account of his injuries is so exaggerated as to be unreliable. I therefore make an order of acquittal."

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Crump observed:—"The case is extremely simple, and it is astonishing that the Magistrate should have arrived at the conclusion expressed in his judgment.

"The complainant was an employee working at the Bhusaval Railway Station, and the accused, a stationmaster at that station. On the 11th of January, 1920, the complainant apparently came late to his work and the accused thereupon being annoyed with him gave him four or five strokes with a light cane. These facts plainly make out an offence of simple hurt punishable under Section 323, I. P. Code. The peculiar feature of the case is that the Magistrate whose reasoning I find myself wholly unable to understand, arrived at a contrary conclusion. That the facts are as I have stated was admitted by the accused himself, in his statement of 16th April made at the close of the case for the prosecution. In view of that statement which is a plain and unequivocal admission of guilt, it is unnecessary to refer to any other evidence in the case. Though the offence is plainly established, nevertheless, it is obviously a matter of the most trivial nature which could have been appropriately dealt with by the imposition of a trifling fine. We are sitting here in revision, and it is not the practice of this Court, to interfere in revision in cases where there has been an order of acquittal. In fact we are not competent to set aside such orders, and the most that we can do would be to direct a re-trial. But having regard to the extremely trivial nature of the case I do not consider it essential to the ends of justice that this matter should be placed before a criminal Court again. For to do so would only result in that which I have indicated, that is to say, the imposition of some small pecuniary penalty. On these grounds I would discharge the rule."

JUSTICE SHAH CONCURS.

Justice Shah further added:—"I agree. I am clearly of opinion that the accused did beat the complainant and thereby rendered himself liable to be punished under Section 323, I. P. Code. The beating is admitted by him. It is also clear that the trial Magistrate was wrong in recording the order of acquittal. Having regard to the provisions of Section 439, sub-section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, we cannot convict the accused, but we can order a re-trial. I do not think, however, that we should order a retrial, firstly, because the case is not of sufficient importance to render such a course necessary, and, secondly, because that course involves a departure from the usual practice of not interfering with the orders of acquittal except on appeal by the local Government."

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1561-20—Matu J and M. Navroji Muncherji Bharucha v Martin and Co a firm.
Test Suit 9-20—Re Bhalchandra Navnindhria Oza deceased—Ard H D and Co, Mongibai widow v Rambha widow, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1270-20—Edg G W and Co, Kushara Shoji Kaisha Ltd v Vissonji Keshavji, Malvi M R and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL MARIMONIAL SUIT.

727-20—Captain and V. Frank William Fletcher v Elice Violet Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhavdas Gokuldas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rus and G, Craigie B and Co, Part heard.
1398-19—Sme B and Co, Rahimbhai Moolubhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.
1400-19—Sme B and Co, Rahimbhai Moolubhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.
1401-19—Sme B and Co, Rahimbhai Moolubhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.
125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Killachand alias Killabhoy Virchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co, For postponement.
3663-19—Bhai K and G, Kassam Devji v Mahomed Hussein Essoofally and anr, Ragh N and Co.
587-20—Tyabji D and Co, Kalianji Mulji v Deokram Kaya, Madhowji K and Ch.
1225-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapuji Rane v Vithal Bapuji Rane and ors, Daphtary F and D.
1229-19—Manch and N. Balji Bapuji Rane v Vithal Bapuji Rane and ors, Daphtary F and D.
1329-20—N C Dalal, Juvanmal Indumal a firm v Mathuradas Bhawandas a firm, Dharamsi and Co.
168-20—Jamsetji R and D, Dayal Lalji a firm v Varjivandas Hirji and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co.
724-80—Shroff and V, Nadirsha Hormusji Bomboat v Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors, Daphtary F and D.
1108-20—Kanga and S, Dr Burjorji Sorabji Shroff v Gowrumiya Bapumiya Jaub and anr, Dastur and Co.
1158-20—Matubhai J and M, Iswarbai Jesingbhai v Motilal Kalidas Javeri, Bhai K and G.
279-20—Vachha and Co, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vainde v Ratilal Chhaganlal, Forbes and Co.
3041-19—Dastur and Co, Popatlal Mulchand and Co a firm v Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
556-19—Bhai K and G, Bai Champa v Dawoodmahomed and Co a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.
1131-17—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Jethabhai Nursey and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M, Purnnand and Cl, Captain and V.
651-19—Amin and D, Damji Virji a firm v Ranchhordas Purshotam and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

28-17—Mehta L and Co, Salebhoy Mahomedalli Patheria v Ratanchand Khimchand Motishaw, Daphtary F and D Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1450-19—Mulla and M, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v M H Boga and ors, Jehangir M and S, Part heard 15-7-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1277-15—Matubhai J and M, Khimji Bhojraj v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla & M.
1278-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.
1038-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Mulla and M.
1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.
3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.
1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.
1446-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3082-19—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithibai widow. Edg G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.
3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and Desai.
1528-19—Khandvalla and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and D.
1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohanlal Purshotamdas Shah v Lallubhai Chhaganlal and ors, M B Chothia.
1340-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm, Bhimji and Co.
1385-19—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Dossabhai and Co a firm v Meghji Padamsey a firm, Ard H D and Co.
1612-19—Purnanand and Cl, C Nagardas Manilal a firm v Bhanji Hurji and Co a firm, Dikshit M and Co.
1550-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhowanidas v Chandumal Ghanshyamdas a firm, Dubash and Co.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

The police have received information that on Monday about 2 a.m. several persons entered a wood depot kept by a Hindu woman Akubai Kundlik at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, and put a hand over Akubai's eyes and another over her month when she was asleep. They then picked her up and removed her to an open ground behind the depot and there stripped her of all the golden ornaments valued at Rs. 637. Enquiries are in progress.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

QUESTION OF COPY RIGHT.

JURISDICTION OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Gangaram Chintaman Deo vs. Vinayak Pandurang and P. B. Pathak.
(Before the Full Bench—Mr. K. M. Javeri and Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)

The plaintiff's case was that he had an authority from one Mr. Sapker for printing and publishing 1,000 copies of a Marathi novel called "Vichitrapuri" and accordingly he gave an order to the defendant No. 1 to print 1,000 copies thereof. The defendant No. 1 exceeded the order and printed 3,000 copies i.e., 2,000 in excess of the order, and delivered the same to the defendant No. 2 who was a publisher and sold the same to the detriment of the plaintiff's interests. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed from the defendants Rs. 1,065 being the price of the copies of the novel which remained unsold with him owing to the defendants' unauthorised publication.

The defendants 'inter alia' pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Small Causes under Section 19 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act and Section 13 of the Indian Copyright Act as the plaintiff's causes of action arose under an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright.

The learned 3rd Judge, Mr. S. F. Billimoria, dismissed the suit for want of jurisdiction.

The plaintiff, thereupon, obtained a rule nisi from the Full Court and contended that the defendant No. 1 having exceeded his authority as a printer had committed a breach of the contract and was liable for damages consequent upon such a breach of the contract.

The Full Bench delivered the following judgment discharging the Rule with costs:—

JUDGMENT.

The original writer of the book in question is missing and cannot be traced. He had assigned his copyright in the novel to another individual Sapkar who enjoyed it till four editions thereof were exhausted. Thereafter he assigned the right over to the plaintiff who ordered the defendant to strike off one thousand copies thereof. It is alleged that he struck off 3,000 and gave them over to the defendant No. 2 to sell. The plaintiff sued the defendant as on a breach of contract for the damages.

As against the defendant No. 2 the cause of action sounds in damages, pure and simple. It does not originate in any breach of the contract whatsoever.

It is argued that this suit being a proceeding regarding the infringement of copyright under Section 13 of the Copy Right Act (III of 1918) and Section 19 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act, this Court has no jurisdiction.

Under Section 1 (2), (3) the copyright was vested first in Sapkar and then in plaintiff and the latter had the right to publish the work, and under Section 2 (1) defendant 1 by printing more than 1,000 copies without the consent of the plaintiff did infringe the right. Similarly defendant 2 by selling such copies infringed the right also under sub-clause (2), so that the provisions of Section 13 would apply to both of them.

It is true that in addition defendant No. 1 would also be liable for the breach of the contract, but here the breach of contract amounts to an infringement of the copyright and is not separable from it, so as to form a distinct cause of action such as would give this Court jurisdiction. In case of the defendant No. 2, even such a breach cannot be alleged.

We are therefore of opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction.

The rule was discharged with costs.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. S. M. Varde appeared for the defendant No. 1; Mr. S. D. Patil for defendant No. 2.

STRUCK BY A CRICKET BALL.

CYCLIST CAN'T CROSS MAIDAN DURING PLAY.

Abdulhaque Mahomedshah, a Mahomedan student aged about seventeen, belonging to the Fort and Proprietory High School, was on Tuesday charged by Sub-Inspector Salam the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, with causing grievous hurt to Munnerkhan Ashrafkhan, a Military sepoy.

Mr. Ishwarlal Vakil, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on Sunday last, about 2-30 p.m. the boys of the Fort and Proprietory High School, were playing cricket at the Esplanade maidan, when the complainant was crossing the maidan on a bicycle. A ball perchance struck the complainant, on his leg and this put him out and he began to abuse the boys, particularly the accused who had hit the ball. An altercation ensued in the course of which the complainant took out a bamboo and struck the accused on the head, and when the other boys snatched away the bamboo from his hand he took up another bamboo and was about to strike the accused once more but this bamboo too, was taken away. The complainant then threw the accused down and held him against the ground. The latter thereupon dealt him a blow with his bat on his head. The complainant received a contused wounded on the head and fell senseless there, and then other military sepoys came and removed him to the Hospital.

His worship on the evidence discharged the accused and observed that the complainant had received what he deserved. He had no right to ride a cycle on the maidan where the boys were playing and that the accused used the bat in self-defence. The complainant was also guilty of offending the boys by filthy abuse when he was struck by the ball which was not purposely thrown at him.

MOTORISTS IN TROUBLE.

"WARNED AND DISCHARGED."

At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Sergeant McKelvie charged quite a number of motor owners under the Motor Act.

Mr. Bhimji Ratanji was charged with driving a car without a tail light, Mrs Bharucha, with the same offence, Dr. Abdul Kader with driving without a side-light, Captain E. Turrel, with driving without a tail-light, Mr. Pallonji F. Guard with having an obscured number on his car, Mr. Chunilal Hemchand with driving without a tail-light and having an obscured number Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia, with driving without a tail-light, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jethabhoy with driving without a tail-light, Mr. Narasmaibanj, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with having an obscured number on his car, Mr. H. Porrett with having his rear number obscured, Mr. Abdul S. Mahomed, with the same offence, Messrs. P. R. Budhay and L. B. Gopalia with having the front number of their car obscured, the manager of Messrs. C. Bhaichanbhai and Co., with the same offence Mr. Kalichand Devichand with having his rear number obscured, and Ramnarayanji Harnandrai and Mr. Morarji Vasanji Munji with the same offence.

It appears that these offences were committed between the 29th ultimo and 3rd instant and were detected by Sergeant McKelvie, while the cars were passing [illegible] Chowpatty surface.

[illegible] the accused and warned and discharged them.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per the "Thongwa" closes at the G. P. O. 6-30 p.m.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public lecture on "Mosquitoes and Malaria" by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Sanitary Institute, Princess St., 6 p.m.

Mr. Mollafram's public lecture on "Wonders of Egyptian Architecture, architectural students' association's place, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture to women of Bombay, at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on "Women and National Duty", 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Boxing at the Attached Section Cinema, Colaba, 9-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails of August 5, expected to arrive at 2 p.m.

Commemoration of the 11th anniversary of the late Mr. K. Cama, Sukhadwala Bldg., Hornby Road, 6 p.m. Shams-ul-Ulma Dr J. J. Modi to preside.

Preliminary meeting of representative citizens at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Municipal Corporation Hall to consider the desirability of convening a public meeting through the Sheriff of Bombay, for expressing regret at the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak.

SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

Boxing at the Attached Section, Colaba.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: 4th Extra Meeting.

Public lecture by Prof. K. C. Pandya on the "Life work of late Prof. Gajjar at Zaverbhai Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

HIC NOTIFICATION.

The Madras-Penang Cable is interrupted.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATES.

The London New York cross rates on the 16th and 17th instant was were 364,364¼ respectively.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Tuesday was 115 as against 163 on the corresponding day last year and 98 in 1918. Three attacks and 1 death from plague were recorded on Tuesday.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

On Sunday the 22nd instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Union, Hall Chowpatty, Mr. Mirza Ali Monomed Khan will deliver the 5th Annual Address of the Union.

Mr. Percy Ansley, will preside.

PAREL PARLIAMENT

The Parel Parliament meets on Sunday the 22nd instant in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The subject to be discussed as "The Ethics of Shame! Shame! Shame! in public Meetings.'

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on Cable grams.

Bombay to London:—Full rates 19 hours.
London to Bombay:—Full rates 12 hours.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

Messrs. Cassam Karmally and Co. will give a farewell entertainment to the Hon. Mr. Abdulrasool Allidina Vishram of British East Africa at "Goolshan, Peddar Road on Thursday the 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

LIFE WORK OF LATE PROF. GAJJAR.

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. Kantilal C. Pandya on the "Life work of late Prof. Gujjar" in Gujrati on Saturday the 21st inst. at 6 p.m. at the Zaverbai Hall of Vanita Vishram Sandhurst Road.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia will address the women of Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road. The subject is "Women and National Duty."

FATAILY BUENT.

At the Coroner's Court an inquest was held on the body of Parwatibai, a Hindu girl aged about eleven years, residing at Kandewadi with her husband Shanker Balkrishna, a municipal employee. On Monday last about 9 a.m., the deceased was removing a pot containing boiling water from the fireplace, when her clothes caught fire. She was severely burnt and died at home about 1 p.m.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from her clothes catching fire apparently by accident.

FATALLY STRUCK BY IRON PIECE.

On Saturday last at noon, work was going on at the Blacksmiths' Shop at the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, when Syed Hussein Rehematali aged thirty, an employee of the Company, was drinking water at a tap nearby. The steam-hammer was at work and the distance to the tap from it was about 102 feet. A piece of iron was being used for straightening a curved piece and when the hammer pressed on them the straightening piece broke and flew towards the water tap and struck Syed Hussein on his skull. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At an inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner and a jury, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

Miluxa Yusaia, a Japanese woman residing at Kamatipura and Kusaus Tiru, a Japanese seafaring man, belonging to the s. s. Sumara, were charged by Chief Inspector Xavier, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Mazagon Police Court, with possessing 3½ lbs. of cocaine, valued at Rs. 13,000, without any license or permit.

It appears that in consequence of certain information Mr. Xavier took a search of the first accused's room where the cocaine was found. The first accused was then taken into custody and she made a statement in consequence of which the second accused was arrested, in her room.

The Magistrate acquitted the second accused for want of sufficient evidence against him and convicted and sentenced the first accused to one year's hard labour.

There were transactions, to day, in copra at Rs. 103-12 per candy. There were no fresh arrivals at Granfpass.

LATE MR. TILAK.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of representative citizens will be held on Friday, the 20th, instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall to consider the desirability of convening a public meeting, through the Sheriff of Bombay, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak.

The notice is signed among others by Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir N. G. Chandavarker, Mr. Joseph Baptista.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY RECORD SENSE OF LOSS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

On the motion of Mr. Ghulam Yaseen, barrister-at-law seconded by Dr. Satyapal, a resolution placing on record the sense of national loss on account of Mr. Tilak's death was carried unanimously by the Amritsar Municipal Committee at the meeting held on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Burton, Deputy Commissioner and president of the Municipality.

TILAK AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

REFUSAL OF TOWN HALL FOR CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A correspondent writes under date August 10 to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

Babu Murlidhar, B.L., first in his personal capacity, wrote to the District magistrate of Monghyr on the 3rd instant requesting him to lend the use of the Baker Town Hall, for the purpose of holding a public meeting to express sorrow at the irreparable loss that the country has sustained by the sad death of its most trusted and respected leader, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The District Magistrate, Mr. E. H. Johnston, wrote him in reply, on the 3rd August.

"In reply to your letter of to-day's date, I beg to state that I decided sometime ago only to allow the use of the Town Hall for political meetings when they were held under the auspices of some responsible association or person. Your proposed meeting does not satisfy this condition and I regret therefore that the Town Hall cannot be made available for it."

Thereupon as Secretary to the People's Association, Babu Murlidhar, B.L., again wrote to the District Magistrate to say that the proposed meeting was going to be held under the auspices of the People's Association and reiterated his request to him to permit the use of the Town Hall for the purpose; and the following disappointing reply was again received by him:—

"Dear Sir, I regret I see nothing in your letter of to-day's date to make me alter my decision about the use of the "Town Hall for your meeting."

The People's Association is a well-established, popular body under the auspices of which the Behar Provincial Conference held a session in the self-same Town Hall with the permission of Mr. Forrest, the then District Magistrate of Monghyr. The present District Magistrate himself allowed the said Babu Murlidhar, Secretary of the People's Association, the use of the Town Hall, on payment of a fee, to hold political meetings which were conducted peacefully without giving any case to anybody for any sort of complaint. That Babu Murlidhar, a rising pleader and Municipal Commissioner, is a responsible person was never questioned before by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Johnston may now try to ignore the growing influence and importance of the Association; but Mr. Forrest, his predecessor-in-office, put down of his own accord, the name of the Association in the list of the local bodies that were appealed to for co operation in making the "Our Day" celebrations a success and the self-same Babu Murlidhar's endeavours in his behalf were appreciated.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY STRIKE.

NOT OVER YET.

The strike of the Porters and the Loco. Department Men of the Port Trust Railway, has not come to an end as yet. The authorities still seem to be reluctant to meet the demands of the men who want the same increase and concessions as were granted the men of the G. I. P. Railway. The Superior staff is now working over time to make up the work of the strikers.

ORNAMENTS GAMBLED AWAY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged three persons, Govind Bhiku, Babu Ramchandra and Shivram Bhao, with the theft of golden ornaments of the total value of Rs. 123, belonging to one Vishram Raghavji.

The complainant stated that on Monday night he met the first accused near Byculla and then they both came to Chowpatty, where the latter introduced him to the second and the third accused. They all then went to a house at Lamington Road and there the accused played on cards. The complainant had the golden ornaments with him. When the three accused were playing he was feeling drowsy and fell asleep near the door. Next morning when he awoke he found the ornaments missing and then lodged a complaint with the police who recovered the ornaments from the second and third accused and arrested them. The first accused voluntarily surrendered himself to the police as an accomplice.

The Magistrate on the evidence found that the complainant and the three accused gambled on the night in question and in the gambling the former lost some money in lieu of which he pledged the ornaments with accused Nos. 2 and 3. The accused were therefore discharged.

HIS LIFE WAS OUR INSPIRATION.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' TRIBUTE. TO LOKMANYA.

A meeting of Bombay graduates assembled here for the Convocation was held on Tuesday night in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to express their grief at the death of Lok. Tilak with Lala Harkisanlal in the chair. Among the distinguished guests were Principal Apte, Mr. Lala, Dr. N. S. Paranjapye and others. Prof. P. M. Limaye put forth the first resolution as follows.

"This meeting of the graduates of Bombay University assembled here for the Convocation deeply mourns the sudden and untimely death of Lok. Tilak who created fostered and guided the enthusiasm of the rising generation and whose life of selfless devotion to the cause of the mother land has been its constant source of inspiration."

After glowing tributes to the work of Mr. Tilak being paid by Messrs. Gadgil, S. N. Pranjpye, Mahajani, T. K. Purohit, and H. P. Desai, the resolution was unanimously passed.

The president Lala Harkisanlal then said:

"I must first congratulate you all for doing this duty of paying your tribute to Lok. Tilak. I first came into intimate touch with Lok. Tilak in 1898 when he had already held a place in the heart of the people. He was the father of the idea of democratic government. His duty was an arduous one because he had to prepare everything himself for the fight—the weapons, the soldiers and the war-cry. Yet ultimately he succeeded. Now we are determined to have democratic government. Mr. Tilak could not have been greater because he was the greatest. We must dissect his life and try to acquire the qualities which he had acquired in his life Lok. Tilak kept his head cool in all kinds of circumstances. Thrice he was thrust into the jail but every time he came out of it without any resentment and commenced his work as arduously as before. Another quality was his constancy in the pursuit of an ideal. His opponents might charge him with change of opinions when he only changed his methods, his ideal always remaining constant. It would not do for us simply to mourn the death of Lok. Tilak but we must fill up the vacant place of commandership and move forward in the same direction of democratic government for India."

Mr. N. B. Parulekar then thanked the president and Dr. D. D. Sathaye for the trouble they had taken in making the condolence meeting a complete success.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN STRIKE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The strike of the workmen of Alcock Ashdown & Co., still continues owing to the attitude of Mr. Edmundson of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Agents for Alcock Ashdown & Co., in declining to reinstate two skilled workmen namely Fernandez and Rodrigues who were dismissed by the General Manager without assigning any reason for dismissing them. Mr. Edmundson has supported the general Manager and he declines to assign any reason why the men have been dismissed. The men have put in 20 years and 10 years service respectively and are efficient and skillful workmen. No charge of disobedience or incompetency is brought against them; besides it cannot be suggested that there is no work for these men in view of the fact that fresh men are taken up. Besides, it is significant that the first man was dismissed just after the ultimatum and second man was dismissed after I sent a letter to the General Manager asking the reason for dismissing the first man. The men's chief demands were three viz, bonus, increase in wages, and 48 hours of work. The authorities refused to grant the bonus but they agreed to grant 10 per cent increase in wages and 48½ hours as regards hours of working. The only point under dispute is the re-instatement of the two men. The men never dispute the right of employers to dismiss men for just and reasonable causes, but as regards these two particular men no cause, much less just and reasonable cause, has been shown. The men only demand justice and nothing more. If the men are dismissed merely in this high handed fashion there is no security for service and consequently it is highly necessary that employers should be just and fair in their dealings towards their employees. I and Mr. Joseph Baptista had tried to reason and argue with Mr. Edmundson to be fair and reasonable and assign reason for the dismissal of the men. So far Mr. Edmundson has shown no cause and our efforts have failed to bring about a reasonable settlement.

A general meeting of the Dock workmen was convened on Saturday the 14th inst. at Mahatarpakhady and resolutions sympathising with Alcock Ashdown workmen in their strike and requesting the Agents of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., to re-instate the men and for opening a relief fund for the said workmen and for contributing a days wages to the said fund and for showing their grief at the death of Lokamanya Tilak and for sympathising with his family in their bereavement were unanimously passed.

I would lastly appeal to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who is always sympathetic towards Labour, to intervene on behalf of the men and bring about early termination of the strike, which is neither in the interests of the men nor of the employers.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA

SIND SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Durgdas B. Advani, wires a Karachi correspondent has been elected by an overwhelming majority president of special Sind provincial Conference to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 28th and the 29th instant.

LORD SINHA AS GOV[illegible]

CEYLON PRESS OPINIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

No surprise has been occasioned by the news of the appointment of Lord Sinha as the Governor. It was more or less expected by the public who have watched the trend of events. The papers generally approve of the appointment and pay him tributes.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News" thinks there will be some disappointment in that he was not deemed worthy of being the Governor of Bombay or Bengal, the places with which his name has been freely associated as the possible Governor. "But his appointment" observes the journal, "apart from his personal qualifications, is more remarkable as denoting the policy of the India Office. It is not that now for the first time, an Indian has acquired administrative quality, but that now India Office has risen above the pettiness of race prejudice and recognised the truth that the Government is not a gift that the Providence has reserved for the white man. By the selection of Lord Sinha, India Office proclaim in Act, more eloquent than words, that there is no place in administration to which the Indians may not aspire. This is all the more significant, because up to the present day, India Office had become a by-word for selfish exclusiveness."

THE "MORNING LEADER."

The "Morning Leader" commenting on this striking event remarks that Lord Sinha will make a successful Governor can hardly be doubted, though he comes out at the trying times and there are perplexities ahead such as require the finest gifts of statesmanship and courage. He is 57 years of age and it is not altogether impossible, he should end his career as a Viceroy."

EAST AFRICA.

MR. JEEVANJI'S EXPLANATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You reproduced a telegram, dated May 23, to the "Hindu," purporting to come from its Special Correspondent in London.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly give equal publicity to the following letter that I have addressed to the "Hindu" in regard to this telegram.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. JEEVANJI.

Cannon Street Hotel, London, E. C.
July 28.

CANNON STREET, HOTEL,
London, E. C.
July 28th 1920.

To the Editor of the "Hindu."

Sir,—You have published a telegram, dated May, 23, purporting to come from your Special Correspondent in London, as follows:—

"Mr. Jeevanjee, head of the Indian East African deputation called this morning. He says the Colonial Office is polite but apathetic. He fears the representations made so far have entirely fallen flat. The interests opposed to Indians in East Africa are most powerful, closely organised and able to bring great pressure to bear upon the ruling classes in Britain. Only by securing popular British sentiment can the Indian situation in East Africa be saved. Yet hitherto nothing has been done to secure such sentiment by the Indians Overseas Association to which such matters were left by the East African Congress and Mr. Jeevanjee's deputation. That was the central reason why the Colonial office was unsympathetic.

"Mr. Jeevanjee frankly confessed the failure of the efforts hitherto made and says it was entirely wrong for the deputations to consent being received privately at the India Office and especially the Colonoal Office. He authorises me to say if he knew beforehand such would be the case he would have refused to go. It was against his direct wish that publicity in the general press was not secured for the grievances of Indians in East Africa.

Mr. Jeevanjee was arranging to put the matter before the British public and Parliament. With that object he is securing St. Nihal Singh's Co-operation.

Mr. Jeevanjee says nothing will be done here unless the people in India wake up and realise the immense issues for India involved in the East African Indian struggle. That country was made what it is by Indians.

If Indians are squeezed out their Indian rights of emigration and settlement will receive a shock from which they will not easily recover. Indians at home must therefore organise a movement to prevent injustice being done to Indians in East Africa. Mr. Montagu means well but unless Indians support his hand he will not be listened to by superior authorities. Indians must lose no time in backing up their countrymen in East Africa and Mr. Montagu who was entirely sympathetic."

I believe that this telegram was sent by Mr. St. Nihal Singh, to whom I gave no such interview, and whom I never authorised to express, on my behalf, any such views as are those credited to me with regard to the Indians Overseas Association. I have written to Mr. Singh questioning his authority to send such a message, but he has not replied to me. I therefore write to you to repudiate it, and to state explicitly that I have no complaint to make against the Indians Overseas Association, with which I am constantly in touch.

The Association has rendered every possible service to the cause of Indians in East Africa, and continuing to render similar services.

I shall be obliged if you will give equaly prominence to this letter as you have done to the above telegram.

The Bishop of Madras has been granted extension of leave on medical certificate for three months from 1st September.

[illegible] are awa[illegible]
tion is developing[illegible]
a result of the to[illegible]
articles and letters [illegible]
in some of the leadi[illegible]
papers since the publica[illegible]
Commission's report. . . .

With the publication of [illegible]
its official endorsement by o[illegible]
ters might have been allowed to [illegible]
was perhaps all the amends which [illegible]
tion we had it in our power to ma[illegible]
fellow countrymen of those who s[illegible]
through the grievous blunder of one wh[illegible]
the moment represented us. What makes [illegible]
necessary to give articulate expression to our
concurrence with the finding of the Commission is the fact that perusal of the columns of some of the leading Anglo-Indian journals can hardly fail to create among Indians the widespread impression that the mass of Anglo-Indian opinion repudiates the Report and endorses all that General Dyer did. This impression, unless corrected, may well do more to work permanent alienation between the two races in India than even the incidents themselves.

If such alienation is to be avoided, we have now to make it abundantly plain in such ways as we can that we are grieved and sore for the sufferings that have wrongfully fallen upon so many who were innocent, and we have to declare our abiding conviction that the ultimate basis of our rule in India is not military force, but the trust and confidence of the great people whose truest interests we are there to serve.

Yours, etc.,

W. E. S. HOLLAND.

NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY.

This Company has been started with a share Capital of Rs. 30 lakhs, divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, 10,000 shares have been applied for by the Directors and their friends 5,000 shares have been applied for by the cane growers in the Nira Valley and others interested in the sugar industry and 15,000 sharess are now offered to the public for subscription. The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited has underwritten 25,000 shares. The Directors are Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Frank Harrison, Hon. Diwan Bahadur K R. Godbole Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Raja Shambhusing Jadhavrao, Jagirdar of Malegaon, Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, Esq., Director of Tata Sons, Ltd., (nominated by the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.)

Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co., are the Agents, The Company as the Prospectus says, has been formed primarily for the purpose of erecting and working a Central Sugar Factory near Baramati on the Nira Left Bank Canal. The normal area on the sugarcane, within a radius of 5 miles of the site selected for the Factory, is about 3,500 acres and the factory will be equipped with machinery capable of dealing with the produce from about 2,000 acres It is the intention that the Company shall ener into agreements with the cane growers to purchase the cane by weight on a gul basis, a standard ratio being agreed upon as representing the net value which the cane growers at present obtain from their cane when it is manufactured into gul. On this basis the cane growths, the Prospectus (which was published in "The Chronicle" yesterday) says, will obtain exactly the same return as they now do for a given quantity of cane, whilst at the same time, they will be relieved from the troublesome operations of extracting the juice and converting it into gul. It is anticipated the prospectus continues this will greatly increase the popularity of cane growing in the district and will enable the growers to pay undivided attention to their work of cultivation; and the fact that the growers have applied for a large number of shares in the Company is evidence of their genuine interest in the scheme. The scheme does not contemplate acquisition of any land by the Company itself for cane growing, and it is part of the scheme that the agreements with the cane growers shall provide that, whenever the Company pays a dividend of more than 10 per cent on the paid up capital of the Company the amount that is declored to be paid over and above 10 per cent on the paid up capital of the Company shall be divided into four equal parts:—One part shall be divided among cane supplying shareholders in the proportion that the cane supplied by them bears to the total tonnage of came supplied to the Company including cane, if any, grown by the Company and the balance of such part shall with the other three parts be distributed as dividend among all shareholders.

The cane growers require large quantities of oil-cakes for manuring their cane fields. These are at present imported although large quantities of oil seeds like safflower and groundnut are available in the adjoining areas. It is therefore proposed to work an oil mill in connection with this factory. This will enable the cane growers to get oil cake on the spot.

"A HEADMASTER'S ANGER."

With reference to his letter published in Tuesday's issue of "The Chronicle", "Chandra Krishna" writes:—

I beg to inform you of the following oversights of mine due to hurry and want of proper information.

I must mention, date 9th as a correct day of the students' strike and not the 1st instant as published.

Also in line 15, there ought to be one "coma" after "I think" because otherwise the whole meaning is changed. It ought to be "The headmaster, I think, Mr. Powri, taunted, etc."

[illegible]
Herb[illegible]
Firth [illegible]
Huxley [illegible]
Flynn J [illegible]
King b Hig[illegible]
Smallman (pi[illegible]
Macpherson b [illegible]
Buckley b Chu[illegible]
Morris b Church
Japheth b Taylor
Flynn J c sub. b Tay[illegible]
Sleigh c Wilby b Bret[illegible]
Bastian b Barrett
Meekings (not out)
Tarrant c Stebbing b Pearso[illegible]
Extras .....

Total .....

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Capt Brett c Macpherson b Herbert	
Mr Cave c Japheth b Huxley	
Capt Wall c Huxley b Tarrant	31
Mr Church std. Longhurst b Tarrant	37
Capt Pearson (played on) b Macpherson	2
Major Taylor c Firth b Tarrant	7
Lt-Col Dibben b Tarrant	2
Mr Wilby b Tarrant	6
Major Haynes c Flynn J b Barrett	24
Capt Stebbing c King b Barrett	10
Mr Higgins (not out)	0
Extras	7
Total	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gymkhana's Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Higgins	11	3	23	5
Pearson	9.3	1	35	5
Cave	2	0	9	0
Church	5	1	15	3
Wall	4	1	8	0
Taylor	5	1	22	3
Brett	3	0	11	2

Owners, Jockeys and Trainers' Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Barrett	44	2	12	2
King	3	0	23	0
Longhurst	7	0	20	0
Huxley	7	1	19	1
Macpherson	10	0	58	1
Herbert	1	0	16	1
Tarrant	10	1	46	5

COLCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

FOURTH DAY: HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

THE JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Buskin 12-12, Pomade 11-7, Larigot 11-1, Miss Slasher 10-12, I See 10-10, Vain Jane 10-8, Ugly Gosling 9-9, Brandichoc 9-0, Henriette 9-0.

THE KITCHENER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Verres 9-3, Llansinfried 9-2, The Squire 9-0, Harvest Home 9-0, Coryphee 8-12, Passing 8-13, Pride of India 8-7, Cally 8-7, Kilrea 8-6, Golden Square 8-4, St. Vagrant 8-3, Buskin 8-3, Soft Nose 8-0, Bedtime 7-11, His Nibs 7-8, Boss Lee 7-7, Fife 7-0, Barsen 7-0, Verland Rose 7-0, Beauvoir 7-0, Fiasco 7-0, Jaunt 7-0, Warrior Queen 7-0.

THE ALIPORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Bachelor's Prospect 9-12, Jack 9-8, Tiepin 9-6, Galley Law 9-4, Dehra Doon 9-4, Quartaite 9-2, Second Sight 9-2, Pomade 9-2, Picket 9-1, Andreas 9-1, Girton Miss 9-0, Gibberish 8-13, Ancient and Modern 8-11, Larigot 8-10, Grace-field 8-9, Talcum 8-9, Alannah 8-8, Miss Slasher 8-7, Radius 8-6, Lothian Lad 8-4, Sans Peur 8-4, Feathered Life 8-3, Vain Jane 8-3, Barsen 8-2, Too Tired 8-1, Silver Gift 8-0, Downey Boy 8-0, Winning Way 8-0, Nile King 8-0, Simple Simon 7-13, Jaunt 7-11, Galla 7-9, Leader 7-7, Squeers 7-6, Ugly Gosling 7-4, Abajala 7-3, Wheaten 7-2, Devon 7-0, Andoversford 7-0, Fictitious Lily 7-0.

THE TOTALIZATOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Elsie R 9-12, Fleurette 8-6, Careless Girl 8-5, Hypatia 8-4, Irish Molly 7-13, Christmas Toy 7-10, Tempestuous 7-10, Angled 7-9, Wailly 7-6, Florrie M 7-4, Amourette 7-4, Kishoree 7-3, Jipsy's Pride 7-2, Border Princess 7-0, I Wonder 7-0, Lictor 7-0.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lough Corrib 9-7, Summer Hope 9-5, King Mettin 8-13, One Too Many 8-13, Surprise 8-13, Buff Mail 8-7, Wheaten 8-6, Devil's Bridge 8-5, Shwe Dine 8-5, Lloyds 8-5, Gora's Darling 8-5, Repartee 8-4, Finchcocks 8-2, Tarnapol 8-2, Speak The Truth 8-0, Monsieur James 7-12, Rheidol 7-12, Water Lily 7-6, Leading Girl 7-0.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dara Bay 9-9, Devon 9-1, Peggy Thrift 9-0, Sans Merci 9-0, Bide Awee 8-9, Ptolemy 8-7, Lesto 8-4, Spartan Child 8-2, Rosebud 8-2, Pommery 8-0, Distinguished 7-12, Celarity 7-12, Baw-Baw 7-10, Red Hat 7-10, Fleurette 7-10, Foxtor 7-7, Partnership 7-7, Sherwood Belle 7-0.

THE MALLA HAT PLATE.—Distance 1 3/4 miles over 9 flights.

Vulcanella 12-0, Ready Cash 11-12, Ugly Gosling 11-7, Kurdish Chief 11-0, Ladavon 10-8, Distinguished 10-7, Leading Girl 9-3, Kapri 9-0, Pommery 9-0.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the motion of Mr. Siva Ra a resolution to the effect that the Governmen order dated 2nd February for the closing o state hospitals in the city of Madras against well-to-do classes be cancelled, was carried Another resolution recommending to Goverr ment that in framing rules under the Madra District Municipalities Act provision should be made for giving special facilities for voting to all women voters, particularly Mahomedan women, was accepted by the Council on the motion of Mr. Ahmed Thamby Marakkayar.

SPONDENTS.

rite to the Committee
irst.

OMBAY CHRONICLE.
hursday, August 19, 1920.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, who delivered the Convocation Address this year, discussed in the main the various recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and their possible application to the Bombay Presidency. The University of Bombay has hitherto treated the recommendations in question with scant courtsey and has almost ignored them. Though technically the Sadler Commission dealt with the state of affairs prevailing in Bengal, the evils it noticed are more or less common to all the universities in India. It is not surprising that it should be so, considering the stereotyped universities in India and the tightening official control maintained over them. The Sadler Commission differed from the two previous Education Commissions of 1882 and 1902 in one important respect. Its terms of reference were not restricted. It had not to deal with any particular branch of education, leaving out the universities like the Commission of 1882 and dealing only with the universities like that of 1902. It considered the entire province of education and dealt with the educational problem as a whole. Education can never be satisfactorily considered unless it is judged in its entirety, a lesson which the bureaucracy has yet to learn. It is because the Sadler Commission avoided the pitfalls of the last two Commissions that its recommendations have an abiding value. Convicted of glaring mistakes, the bureaucracy made desperate attempts to split education into various branches and retain the control of higher education, on the absurd plea of being given a chance of rectifying past mistakes. The plea was not allowed by the Southborough Committee and education a subject that concerns the vital interests of the country, will be freed from the control of the bureucracy in the near future.

Sir Chimanlal, while considering the recommendations of the Sadler Commission, very appropriately laid stress on the varying conditions of Bombay and Bengal. A dead uniformity is not possible, and even if possible, is not desirable In Bengal there were 26,000 university students in 1917; Bombay has to deal with a very much smaller number. In Bombay, higher education is very much concentrated and the laying out of new universities will not be a great disturbing factor as in Bengal. Bengal is dominated by Calcutta and outside Calcutta there are few centres where new universities may be started. No such problem presents itself in Bombay as Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Dharwar are already developing into future University centres. There need be practically no demolishing work in Bombay as in Bengal, even if the Sadler recommendations are accepted. The financial position of our colleges is not so deplorable as in Bengal and secondary education in Bombay is more strongly based than that in Bengal. Another distinction pointed out by Sir Chimanlal is that Bengalees in spite of their intellectual gifts have not shown much capacity for commerce and industry. Conditions in Bombay widely differ and that is perhaps why Bombay is not anxious to add to its three Arts Colleges while Calcutta is not content with 14. The immense weight of numbers crowding in the solitary literary line has created peculiar problems in Bengal and it would be unwise to adopt the Sadler recommendations wholesale without due attention to local differences. To the Sadler Commission, improvement of secondary education appeared almost a hopeless problem. The total number of high schools in Bengal is 854 and over two lakhs attend them. It would take years to bring them up to the proper standard and the establishment of the Intermediate colleges is, therefore, an urgent problem in Bengal. In Bombay, the question is not so immediate and insistent. Where possible and necessary Second Grade Colleges ought to be started in this Presidency. More optional subjects and better varying courses may and must be introduced. But the question whether First Grade Colleges should be split up and whether they should be confined hereafter only to post-inter education only, is debatable. At any rate, we are strongly against the idea of ending education so far as the majority of students are concerned at the Intermediate stage and of confining university education only to selected students. So far as the mofussil districts outside the possible five university centres in the Bombay Presidency are concerned, it is highly doubtful whether every district will be able to maintain each an Inter College. And to buttress it, Sir Chimanlal favours the idea of combining the two top classes of the present High School with the two years' Intermediate course. In Bengal with its teeming numbers, an Intermediate College is estimated to cost Rs. 50,000 net. The cost would be proportionately higher still in Bombay, where we have to deal with smaller numbers. If we are to have Intermediate Colleges, it is highly desirable that they should be independent colleges and that they should have nothing to do with High Schools. The plan suggested by Sir Chimanlal which the Sadler Commission has not definitely recommended would violently disturb the High School course and throw the whole educational system out of gear. The better plan would be to have Inter Colleges only at convenient centres where they would be able to attract a sufficient number of students; and this would be more economical also.

Coming to the record of the Bombay University as a teaching University, it must be said, it is a very poor one. The scanty Government grant and the obstructive tactics of Government, in connection with the suggested transfer of the Royal Institute of Science to the University, may be excuses but, as compared with the brilliant work of the Calcutta University in connection with the post-graduate studies, Bombay has a very sorrowful tale to tell. It is not possible to have a Sir Ashutosh Mukherjea everywhere to shake the pagoda tree, but what has the University of Bombay done? We do not think that the springs of charity are so dried up in Bombay that there will be no adequate public response, if the University approaches it with a definite scheme. The fact is that the present-day University of Bombay has forgotten that it is to Bombay that educationists from all parts of India come for public support. Is it conceivable that Bombay would turn back upon its own University? A school of sociology, and few M.A. lectures and a deputation to Government asking for the Royal Institute of Science are not achievements, enough to attract public funds in aid of the University. With the eloquent appeal of the Vice-Chancellor that no sacrifice can be too great and no expenditure too heavy for putting national education at the requisite level, there will be complete agreement. From the primary school to the university, as Sir Chimanlal said, education in India should answer to the standard of what is best. With education in the hands of the bureaucracy and with officialiesd universities, it was not possible hitherto to attempt much. Education in the new era will be mainly in the hands of the people and it is to the University they would naturally turn for proper counsel and guidance. We trust the University of Bombay will not fail the people and will initiate large and healthy reforms. It is admitted on all hands that our educational system has been seriously defective but the people will soon have an opportunity of remodelling it. It is for the University to take the lead and we have not the least doubt that it will receive every public support in all the necessary reforms that it may undertake for the bettering of education. Public response is assured but it depends also to a great extent on the energy the University puts into its work and we hope when the next Convocation meets the University authorities will be able to announce the initiation of important and far-reaching reforms.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

By his prohibition of the sacrifice of cows in the State during the coming Id, the Nizam has laid under a deep debt of gratitude not only the Hindu community all over India, but also those who have been labouring during the last few years to bring about a lasting concord between the two communities by the elimination, through mutual understanding and regard, of those causes of occasional friction and misunderstanding, which during the last quarter of a century or so have done much to alienate them from each other. Perhaps the most thorny problem affecting Hindu-Muslim relations is that of the "cow." From times immemorial this animal has been regarded by Hindus with the deepest veneration. The slaughter of the cow, especially in a public manner, has, therefore, been viewed by them with feelings of the utmost horror and abhorrence. Unfortunately, Mahomedans have been accustomed to include the cow among the animals that are offered as sacrifice during the Id. These two antagonistic circumstances, both partaking of a religious character, according to Hindus and Muslims respectively, have combined to mar the harmony of relatioins between the two communities more seriously than any other cause. Fortunately, a way out of the impasse has been discovered by Muslim leaders themselves. The credit for this discovery, at least in our generation, belongs to his Majesty, the late Amir of Afghanistan. It was he, who, realising the need of amicable relations between Hindus and Moslems, voluntarily and courageously declared that no sacrifice of cow was needed at Bakr-Id and that other animals could be substituted for it. His Majesty, while in India, persuaded his followers and admirers to perform the Bakr-Id ceremonies without cow-slaughter. In more recent years, especially since the Joint Congress-League Session at Lucknow, the movement to refrain from cow slaughter during Bakr-Id has progressed rapidly. The resolution of the All-India Muslim League, the pronouncements of learned Moulvies like Mr. Abdul Bari and others, and the appeal of Hakim Ajmal Khan have set the seal of Muslim approval on the movement Now the decree of the Nizam, the premier Moslem Ruler of India, has put the finishing touch and it rests with other Muslim States to follow in the footsteps of Hyderabad and earn the esteem of the well-wishers of the two sister communities. We quoted an important document the other day to show that the founder of the Moghal Empire himself, namely, the illustrious Babar, had the foresight to see that nothing would endear the Hindu community to himself and his successors so much as the avoidance of cow-killing and desecration of Hindu temples. Akbar also followed the same policy and the Nizam has but walked in the noble footsteps of these great empire-builders. In the present circumstances of the country, the stoppage of the slaughter of cows and other domestic and agricultural cattle is called for on economic grounds also, as the Nizam points out in his decree. The recent census of cattle in this Presidency has shown that there has been a grave falling off in the number of milch and plough cattle. It is almost certain that there is similar shortage of cattle in other provinces also. On the other hand, the figures of calttle sraughtered in the various slaughter-houses of the country show that the total of cattle annually lost thus is growing by leaps and bounds. In these circumstances, even on economic grounds alone, the unrestricted slaughter of such valuable domestic and agricultural cattle as cows is most disastrous and should be put a stop to.

Notes of the Day.

Labour and Democracy.

Even if it is conceded, as claimed by the Premier, that Labour's threat of direct action has in no way modified his Government's attitude towards the Russo-Polish crisis, it can hardly be denied that it has had at least one very salutary effect. It has reminded the Government that there is such a thing as Parliament, with the nation behind it, which requires to be apprised of what is going on behind the scenes and whose approval should be sought before a step of such magnitude as another continental war could be undertaken. Mr. Lloyd George denies that there has been any secrecy about the deliberations of the Supreme Council and disclaims that there was any intention to plunge the country into another war without Parliamentary sanction. But the history of the past twelve months of Allied diplomacy is eloquent of the scant respect shown to Parliaments and the peoples of their respective countries by the Allied "statesmen." Did the British Government consult Parliament before giving a "free hand" to Greece in Anatolia and to France in Syria? Did they consult Parliament before entering into further commitments in Mesopotamia, Persia and Asia Minor? The way the Coalition Cabinet has been behaving towards Parliament, even though it is a subservient Parliament, has amounted to a scandal which has no parallel in the history of the country for the past two decades at least. In view of these circumstances and in view of the magnitude of the issue involved, who would deny that such a supreme threat as was uttered by Labour, on behalf of the helpless nation, was called for? It has taught a lesson not only to the British Government, but to other irresponsible Allied Governments too, for there is little doubt that the threat stayed the hands of the French Government also.

The Deluded Arabs?

The pretence that the peoples of the mandated territories in the Middle East are welcoming the British and French occupation and that peace and plenty are coming once more to smile over lands which had "suffered" so long under "Turkish misrule", has been fully exposed. The experience of Italy in Albania, of France in Syria and of Greece in Smyrna and Thrace, has shown that whatever the beauties and perfections of the "mandate" in theory, in intention and in practice it is downright subjugation and annexation. The recent happenings in Mesopotamia have shown that the "mandate" there too is being exercised against both the wishes and interests of the people concerned. The "Times" frankly asks if excessive taxation is the true cause of the Arab revolt there. What fools these Arabs must be not to realise that they are being taxed and ruled in this manner for their own good—to make them "civilised" beings! The "Times" also complains of the veil of mystery enveloping the events in that country. Shall we have another Commission to investigate the dark happenings there? Or are the "ignorant", "uncivilised" Arabs, like the Britishers, the French and their Allies, deluded with the notion that national independence is worth fighting for?

Bombay Electoral Roll.

The communication from Mr. Joseph Baptista, which we published yesterday, as well as several other complaints which we have received and others which have been published in the local press, make it abundantly clear that the preparation of the Electoral Roll for this city has been conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner and that if steps are not taken to rectify the blunders, many citizens of Bombay, entitled to vote, will find at the time of the elections that they have forfeited their right because their names had not been duly registered in the Roll. Not one in a hundred is aware whether his name appears in the Roll or not and it has only recently been notified that those who, being entitled to vote, do not find their names in the list, should lodge a complaint before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court by the 20th instant. It is plain that a mere complaint will not avail the unfortunate voter who misses his name in the list, but that he should also be prepared to go to the Court with documents and other evidence necessary to prove his claim! There can be no question that the limit of time given, by which to find out the error of the enumerator, is too short and if it is adhered to, it is bound to entail very great and unnecessary hardship as well as loss of the privilege of voting itself on a very large number of citizens entitled to the franchise. As this is the first election of the kind, and looking also to the illiteracy of a section of the electorate, the present confusion was, no doubt, in a way, inevitable. But, for these very reasons, the authorities would do well not only to extend the period for lodging complaints, but to permit the Collector himself to receive these complaints and lodge them before the Chief Judge instead of compelling hundreds of voters to appear before the latter and waste his and their time. Otherwise, much injustice is sure to result owing to the irregularities and incompleteness of the Electoral Roll. We hope the course would commend itself to Government. It is necessary also that copies of the Roll should be made available for inspection by the public, by being placed in all post offices as well as public offices in the city.

THE EAST AFRICAN SITUATION.

MR. ANDREWS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon by the Calcutta mail from Bolpur. He has been asked to come to Bombay, in order to consult immediately with the Indian Bombay Merchants and others, who have interests in East Africa. He regards the situation created by the pronouncement of Lord Milner as extremely grave. Unless immediate action is taken, even the existing rights of Indians in East Africa will be imperilled.

Mr. C. F. Andrews will be staying at Mount Petit, Pedder Road, during his visit. He leaves Bombay on Saturday evening.

MR. GANDHI'S SOUTHERN INDIA TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Gandhi and Shankat Ali visited Kumbakonam early on Monday. They returned to Tanjore on Tuesday and left the same day for Trichinopoly. The chief feature of the tour was the assemblage of vast crowds at each wayside station at which the train halted. In Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Nagore and Trichinopoly, where the party went into the town, there were large attendances at all meetings. At some places purses were presented to Mr. Gandhi for the Khilafat cause.

SOUTH AFRICA AND REPATRIATION.

DRIVING INDIANS OUT.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I had already written my three articles explaining the situation in Natal and why it had appeared to me and to those on the spot that the return of the depressed and submerged Indians, who were being outstripped in the race by the African natives, the Kaffirs and the Zulus,—was advisable, and I had sent these articles, without any misgiving in my own mind to the "Bombay Chronicle," when a new number of "Indian Opinion" arrived from Natal, giving a speech of Mr. Wynne Cole at Maritzburg, which gave me great heart-searching and anxiety! I telegraphed to the "Bombay Chronicle" promising to make clear the grounds of my apprehension.

Alarming News.

The news contained in this speech was alarming; and to a considerable extent it bore out the fears expressed by Mr. K. Natarajan in two numbers of the "Indian Social Reformer". It seemed evident from this speech of Mr. Wynne Cole's, that the South African Government were determined to put pressure, though not compulsion, on Indians in Natal to repatriate themselves, and that the Government was contemplating an exodus of Indians far beyond the limited circle for which I had all along been pleading. For my own appeal, from first to last, had been strictly limited to the labouring classes, who were so deeply depressed. I had never for a moment contemplated any other class becoming repatriated. The facilities, for which I was favourably inclined, namely, the free passage (already offered) and possibly a small bonus to start work again with, in India,—were such, that no prosperous Indian would ever dream of accepting them in return for his domicile. I felt, therfore, absolutely safe in recommending them, especially as the "free passage" had been already given for over 6 years without any detrimental effects.

The Danger of the Wedge.

I had not realised, as I have at once now fully confessed in my letter to the "Indian Social Reformer," that the South African Government would use the very distress of these people to drive in, as it were, the thin end of the wedge still further, and thus seek to extend their proposals, so as to cover other members of the Indian community also.

Mr. Wynne Cole's Speech.

It will be best simply to quote from Mr. Wynne Cole's speech and to point out the passages in it which caused me alarm. The following quotations will suffice:—

"Mr. Wynne Cole said, that Indians should not come to a decision, until they knew what the proposals were that the Government had to put before them"—So far, of course, the speech is quite unobjectionable. But he goes on to say: "There was no question of turning them out, but *the inducements, that would be offered them to return to India, would, he could assure them, be very good indeed.*" It is here that my own fears began. This looks exactly like bribery: it is not at all like the mere offer of a free passage, which no one would take excepting those who were definitely wishing to go away and never return. "Very good inducements" seem to imply as follows: "If only you will go away, and never return, I am ready to pay a very handsome price for it."

"Non Surrender Policy."

But the speech seems to become even more grave in its half uttered and half concealed suggestions later on.

"The Government of South Africa," Mr. Wynne Cole said, "had committed themselves to a non-surrender policy *of doing everything they could to induce the Indians resident here to return to their country*, where the Government of India was ready to welcome them." Here "the Indians resident in South Africa" are mentioned without any discrimination. The Government would "*do everything they could.*" I need not point out how alarming this phrase was to me and how it made me fear that the Government might go far beyond anything I had ever dreamt of,—especiallly when I remembered that the Head of that Government was General Smuts.

Abject Slavery.

Mr. Wynne Cole then made the clearest admission about indenture ever yet made by a high and responsible Government official, with long years of intimate experience behind him. In answer to the question, whether the Indian newspapers had not said that "Indians in Natal were badly treated," Mr. Wynne Cole replied, that "*under the indenture system, he had himself seen Indians in Natal, whose condition was abject slavery.*" This is a striking admission in deed!

The Arab Trader.

At this point, I must explain an anomaly of South African popular speech. In Natal, the Gujerati Musalmans, who frequently wear the full Mahomedan dress, are very ignorantly called "Arabs." Curiously enough, in Cape Colony Musalmans are called "Moors." In each case, the Musalmans in question are very nearly all from India, though a few, who are resident at the Cape, have come from Java or the Malay Peninsula. I have had to explain this, for the sake of Mr. Wynne Cole's next utterance, which is as follows:—

"The white people of Natal, could", he said, "if they wished, *get rid of the Arab trader in twelve months*, but they would not do so because it touched their pockets. And so long as Europeans were prepared to sell and let land to Asiatics, so long they would go on buying and trading."

What is so objectionable here is the suggestion, on the part of this responsible official, that the Indian trader should be boycotted. This surely goes far beyond the border line of "no compulsion" which the Government have put upon their banner. It

(Continue on page 10.)

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"NO FORBEARANCE TOWARDS POLES."

SOVIETS' ASTOUNDING ORDER.

PROJECTED WHOLESALE MURDER AND LOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 18.

STOCKHOLM.—The Bolshevist organ "Isvestia" publishes an order of the Soviet authorities at Kieff ordering no forbearance towards the population of Poland. The population of entire districts may be almost entirely annihilated, the rich farmers exterminated and all the agricultural produce seized. Anybody found in possession of a single cartridge will be executed.

AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM POLAND.

U. S. SHIPS ORDERED TO DANZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 2 a.m., Aug. 18.

Washington.—The crusier, Pittsburg, and a destroyer which is now at Cheerbourg have been ordered to proceed to Danzic where there are many American refugees from Poland.

SIKH REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

DELEGATION'S LETTER OF PROTEST TO "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 18.

The Sikh delegation in the course of letter to "The Times" repeat their protes against the inadequacy of their representation on the Legislative Assembly. The demand the carrying out of pledge of equa treatment with the Mohammedans. They protest strongly against the principle of *divide et impera*.

SUFFERINGS OF MAHAJORIU'S MOSLEMS TO AFGHANISTAN.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" ADVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 18.

Referring to the exodus of the Indian Mohammadans to Afghanistan and the suffering which the stoppage at the frontie involves, the "Manchester Guardian" expresses the opinion that possibly the men wh devised this pitiful means of protest did not allow themselves to look beyond the embarrassment which would be caused to the Government of India. The paper says that the best that can be hoped is that the leaders of the non-cooperation movement will now actively ally themselves with the Frontier Province Government in succouring the innocent victims of the crusade.

MR. CARLISLE PUNISHED.

SEQUEL TO INTERRUPTION DURING DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 18.

Prior to adjournment the House of Lords considered the action of Mr. Carlisle, Irish Privy Councillor who interrupted the debate on the second reading of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill. Lord Curzon read the correspondence between himself and Mr. Carlisle indicating that the latter's action was deliberate. The House passed resolution debarring Mr. Carlisle from th privilege of being admitted to the steps of the throne.

DYER FUND.

"United India" writes:—

The "Daily News" raises an interesting point in connection with the fund opened by the "Morning Post" for General Dyer. Quoting from a paragraph in King's Regulations which forbids the acceptance by soldiers of money offered by private individuals or public bodies in return for services rendered in performance of their duty, our contemporary asks whether General Dyer, will accept the money, and if so, whether he is not likely to be proceeded against under Section 40 of the Army Act. It would, of course, be quite possible to argue that having rendered no service but a great disservice, the doughty warrior is not bound by the clause. We hardly think, however, that he will take that line, nor, we fear, is it likely that he will accept the suggestion we would offer, namely, that he should present the money subscribed to some of the Indians who suffered financial loss through the workings of martial law in the Punjab. If the idea should appeal to General Dyer, there would be no difficulty in directing him to well established cases of such sufferers.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CRIMEA.

BOLSHEVISTS ATTACKING VIGOROUSLY.

GEN. WRANGEL HOLDING HIS OWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Aug. 18.

Constantinople.—Heavy fighting is proceeding in the Crimea. The Bolshevists are receiving reinforcements from the Polish front and are attacking vigorously supported by massed aeroplane bombings. General Wrangel is holding his own. General Wrangel's raiders have crossed the Don and have occupied Konstantinovskaya cutting the Tsaritsin-Ekaterinodar railway and threatening to isolate the Kuban Cossacks. The French warships in the Black Sea will not improbably lend a hand to General Wrangel.

FIRST POLISH LINE OF DEFENCE RESTORED.

BOLSHEVIKS RETIRING ON S. E. FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Aug. 18.

The Inter-Allied mission in Posen telegraphed on August 16th that the first Polish line of Defence had been restored and that the Bolsheviks on the south-eastern front were retiring rapidly in the face of the Polish counter-offensive.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS WRANGEL.

KAMENEFF'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Aug. 18.

Kameneff has sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George asking for information as to Britain' attitude towards General Wrangel declaring that owing to the decision of the French Government the question of General Wrangel is now bound up in that of general peace. Kameneff therefore asks whether Britain in view of the earlier steps on behalf of General Wrangel will take new steps to facilitate resumption of friendly relations and to remove all obstacles in the wa yof such relations.

PERSIANS CAPTURE BOLSHEVIST STRONGHOLD.

AFTER SIX HOURS' SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 2 a.m., Aug. 18.

News has reached London from Teheran reporting that the Persian Government troops have captured the Bolshevist stronghold between Menjil and Kasvin after six hours' sanguinary fighting which is continuing.

THE VINDICTIVE RAISED AT LAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Aug. 18.

Ostend.—Amidst great enthusiasm from enormous crowds the raising of the Vindictive was successfuly accomplished yesterda in the presence of Earl Beatty. It is intended to break up the ship into souvenirs.

ITALIAN PORT WORKERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Aug. 18.

Rome.—The strike of the Italian port workers due to disputes between the cooperative societies and the men has now been settled.

INDIAN WOMEN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

HOSTEL TO BE OPENED.

Indian women students have experienced some difficulty in the past in finding suitable accommodation in London, and it will, says "United India," be good news to some that with the co-operation of the London School of Medicine for Women, a hostel is to be opened in Mecklenburg Square where Indian students will be specially catered for.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd accompanied by C. G. Adam Esqr., Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Military Secretary, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Captain J. H. P. Verney Aides-de-Camp left Kirkee by Special Train for Bombay en route on tour on Monday evening.

TRAGEDY AT TEMPLEMORE.

POLICE INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 2 a.m., Aug. 18.

District Inspector Wilson has been shot dead in the streets of Templemore.

SETTLEMENT OF ENEMY DEBTS.

CLEARING HOUSE ESTABLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

With reference to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, the Notification dated 14th August, 1920, establishing a local clearing office for India for the settlement of enemy debts with effect from 2nd August 1920, the following notice is published by the Controller of the Clearing Office for general information:—

A Local Clearing Office has been established at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. It will deal with debts and claims between British nationals resident in India (including subjects of States in India) and German nationals under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The following classes of pecuniary obligations must be settled through the Clearing Office:—

(1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the contracting powers residing within its territory to a national of an opposing power residing within its territory. (2) Debts which because payable during the war to the nationals of one contracting power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with nationals of an opposing power resident within its territory of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war. (3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to the national of one of the contracting powers in respect of securities issued by an opposing power provided that payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that power or to a neutral has not been suspended during the war. (4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to the nationals of one of the contracting powers in respect of securities issued by one of the opposing powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to the nationals of that power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

It is unlawful for any person to pay or to accept payment of any such debts otherwise than through the Clearing Office or to have any communication with his debtor or creditor except through or by the leave of such office. The contravention of this provision is punishable with imprisonment for two years or fine or both. The time limit fixed by the Treaty for the notification of claims will expire on 2nd February, 1921. British and Indian creditors who have registered their claims against German nationals with a Custodian of the Enemy Property will, if the claim appears to be admissible, be furnished with forms of the proof of claim by this office without further application. British and Indian creditors of German nationals who have not registered their claims should notify such claims to the Controller of the Local Clearing Office as soon as possible.

Collusive notification or admission of a claim which is not due or furnishing false information with respect to any claim are punishable with imprisonment for three months or fine or both and if an excessive claim is made an interest at 5 per cent. by way of fine will be charged by the Clearing Office on the part not admitted. If debts are payable in German currency they will, unless the contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange, be paid or credited in Indian currency at the pre-war rate of exchange. Detailed information for completing the proof of claim will be issued with the form of proof and the Controller will be glad to afford every assistance in his power to those interested, either in a personal interview or by letter.

CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

MR. BAPTISTA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Congress Democratic Party passed a resolution expressing profound sense of grief and sorrow at the untimely death of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

The Members of the Congress Democratic Party elected Mr. Joseph Baptista as president of the party and Drs. R. H. Bhadkamkar and D. D. Sathaye as Secretaries and further resolved that the Central Office be situated in Bombay.

LORD SINHA'S PROGRAMME.

WILL TAKE OVER GOVERNORSHIP IN NOVEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 18.

Lord Sinha will leave England about three weeks hence and will devote some time to private affairs in Calcutta and elsewher prior to taking over the Governorship o Bihar and Orissa in the middle o November.

LORD SINHA'S APPOINTMENT

SOP OR POLICY?

"The Hindus" writes:—

If the appointment of Lord Sinha as Governor of Behar will not evoke any fervent outbursts of gratitude except in quarters where he is a kind of household god, it is not on the other hand likely to meet with much cavil. That the prize-boy of the bureaucracy should proceed from triumph to triumph is a thing so natural that his latest preferment will cause little surprise. The country will of course welcome the breaking-down of racial privilege that the appointment represents and be duly grateful. Concerning Lord Sinha's qualifications for the post it is needless to enlarge. One who has sat at the feet of Mr. Montagu and imbibed the pure milk of opportunism from that past master may be trusted to comport himself, if not with distinction, at least as passably as the rest in his new office. The country at large would have been better pleased if Lord Sinha had had a better record. His frank championship of one party in this country and his acceptance of the leadership of that party have rendered him open to a charge of partisanship from which he has done little to clear himself. Even more unfortunate than this indiscretion was the absurdly apologetic tone of his recent speech in the House of Lords. It is easy to find explanations for him. It will be argued that he had to carry the House with him and had to be careful not to antagonise it, as did Mr Montagu the House of Commons. Our quarrel with Lord Sinha is that he came very near to forgetting that he was an Indian in the obsession of his official position. A little honest indignation over the Punjab horrors would have had a more salutary effect from the point of view of national self-respect than endless apologies for even the very scanty measure of justice that was meted out by the British Cabinet. Lord Sinha's official career has, we are afraid, been a grievous failure and we can only hope that he will make a less dubious success of his new duties. I one thing must be made clear. The appointment is well enough as far as it goes. It will be welcomed not as an honour to the patron of the Moderates but as an earnest of the policy of progressive self-Government. By itself theatrical as it is, the steps does not count for much. It will not set the country singing hallelujas nor will it to any considerable extent calm the present troubled atmosphere. That can only be done when terrorism and repression have finally found burial in their unhallowed graves. India has no use for a policy which is a judicious blend of kicks and halfpence and if Mr. Montagu's idea is that such appointments will sweeten the bitter pill of repression he is grievously mistaken. Such sops can only serve to irritate where they are meant to appease.

"New India" writes:—

So Bihar is to have the first Indian Governor. We congratulate that fortunate Province with all our heart. Lord Sinha has done splendid work as Under-Secretary of State for India, and he fully deserves to be the first Indian to fill the Governments Chair. He is fully conversant with administration, and can hold his own in all departments. At Mrs. Besant's audiences people have often laughed when she suggested that under the Reform Act, an Indian Governor might be appointed. Even if Lord Sinha were less well-equipped and less worthy than he is, we should have rejoiced over the appointment of an Indian, but the ill-conditioned "Independent" actually grumbles at the appointment because he is not a Bihari! Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Edward Maclagan, and Sir Frank Sly are raised to be Governors instead of Lieut.-Governors. We cannot welcome warmly the appointment of Sir William Marris as Governor of Assam. He will have to change a good deal if he is to rival his predecessor.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

In connection with the Governorships "The Pioneer" says, the appointment with one exception will cause no surprise It has long been an open secret that Lord Sinha would be the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa and he will also be the first Indian to become head of a province. Sir William Marris' appointment to Assam will surprise many who looked forward to his occupying a very important position in the Government of India.

The "Leader" says the most striking of the appointments is that of Lord Sinha. As regards His Majesty's Government what can be said in justice except that they have given one more proof of statesmanship of freedom from race prejudice, of the sincere desire to elevate India's political status, and recognise her as equal member of the Commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says the new appointments will be heartily welcomed by the Provinces to which they relate. It refers to Sir Harcourt Butler's broad and sympathetic outlook and intimate connexion with the United Provinces and does not donbt that Lord Sinha's administration of Behar will prove eminently successful.

LAHORE PRESS SATISFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 17.

Both the "C. M. Gazette" and the "Tribune' thoroughly approve of Lord Sinha's appointment as Governor of Bihar.

M

The Hon. Mr. G... terday at the Empir... lantern lecture on the "... bay." Mr. V. A. Dabhol... there was a very large attend...

Mr. Curtis at the outset gav... of the early history of the develo... Bombay, recalling the time when ... consisted of seven separate islands. H... an account of the early reclamation sche... which effected the linking up of the constitu... ed island of Bombay. There were some failures in the early development schemes, but for the most part, he said, they could show history of steady progress and difficulties overcome. Passing from the early history of Bombay to an account of the various projects which are now or are shortly to be in hand, Mr. Curtis showed the audience a map of Bombay dated 1897. This map showed how the reclamation on the east side of Bombay had been converted from petty bunders into the magnificent Victoria and Prince's Docks. "The chief feature in the map," said Mr. Curtis, "when we compare it with our present conditions, is the comparatively waste nature of the north of the island. The areas in the vicinity of the Bellasis Road are still rice fields, and the principal road leading to the north of the city is a narrow 12 feet lane. The slums on the sides of the existing Princess Street, Sandhurst Road, and part of Lamington Road, have yet to be removed, and the large area at the foot of the Malabar Hill now covered by the Chowpatty Street is entirely unutilised."

Passing on to the map of Bombay as we know it at present, Mr. Curtis observed that the main eastern avenue was complete from Mahim chord on the north to within a few hundred yards of the Crawford Market. He noted that the Colaba mill area was not intended to be dealt with at present.

TWO COLABA SCHEMES.

Proceeding to deal with the schemes in detail, he explained the two Colaba schemes—first, the Colaba west or Back Bay Reclamation scheme; second, the Colaba east, at present covering about 150 acres. The Back Bay Reclamation scheme, he observed required some explanation. He referred to the proposal which was made in the year 1860 to reclaim much the same area from Back Bay, of which only 300 acres was completed. "Apart from financial difficulties," he proceeded, "I doubt whether the whole area would have been completed, for the reason that the filling was all solid stone and murum and had to be brought in by rail. Since 1905 various plans have been put forward for completing the reclamation with a certain modern type of dredger so designed as to cut up the soil in the bottom of the harbour and convey it through pipes supported on pontoons. Through these pipes it can be boosted over considerable distances and then discharged, so as to form in the bottom level new reclamations. In all the projects put forward in recent years for the reclamation of Back Bay, the use of dredgers has been a prominent feature. In the proposal of 1912, which received an amount of considerable support from the engineering authorities, it was proposed to place a dredger in the harbour and discharge the detritus into Back Bay by means of seven pipe lines. One of these pipe lines began at Ballard Pier and one down Churchgate Street, towards the sea at Churchgate Station. It is obvious that this plan is open to grave objection. The latest plan contemplates the use of three pipe lines only. The dredger to be employed will be of an improved type and will be the largest of the kind yet manufactured. The order for it has been placed with the firm of Messrs. Symons of Renfrew, and the cost will, it is expected, amount to £600,000. The dredger will work mainly on the area near Oyster Rock, and will, it is hoped, bring up soil of solid stone. When this is done, it will be necessary to superimpose the filling of hard murum. For this purpose it is proposed to take off a siding from the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Churni Road and carry on the material in trains down to a point opposite the Marine Lines Station. From this point a gantry will be constructed which will enable wagons to deposit the murum at the spot required. The amount required represents a load of four trains per night, which it is hoped the Railway Company will be able to supply.

"AMENITIES OF RECLAMATION."

"Already a small dredger has been purchased and will begin operations from the western end. It is hoped that with two dredgers working it may be possible to complete the reclamation within six years. The engineers for the work are Messrs. Buchanan and Meikie, who are a firm with great experience in reclamation projects, and the Resident Engineer, Mr. Lewis, whom Government have been fortunate enough to secure from Burma.

"There are one or two features to which I should like to draw attention. It is clear that the move of the railway south of Churchgate will add enormously to the amenities of the reclamation. Otherwise it would be necessary to allow four lines of rail to run into Colaba Terminus. For this purpose it will be necessary to widen considerably the existing Wodehouse Bridge. Furthermore, two other bridges would be necessary. It will be noted that the architect has provided access to the main avenue of the reclamation by a level crossing. This of course could not be allowed as a permanency, and it would be necessary to provide a bridge, the slopes of which will have to be taken off somewhere east of the Band Stand. A further bridge would be necessary at Churchgate to provide an access to the public park north of the

THE DRAINAGE.

"I move north, next, to the Love Grove Pumping Station, so well known to all of us. It would perhaps be rash to anticipate what the decision of the Municipality will be with reference to the future drainage of the Island. But it is an open secret that a great expert who recently visited Bombay has recommended the removal of the Pumping Station to the eastern side of the island, retaining only a small station large enough to deal with storm water. If effect is given to this proposal, as all who know the area will devoutly hope it will, the serious nuisance arising from present conditions will be entirely removed, and the whole area at Worli north of the Station will at once become available for residences of a high class. It must have been in the hopes of some arrangement of this nature that the Improvement Trust designed their Worli scheme, which covers 13½ lakhs of square yards. The scheme, it will be seen, provides for three different classes of houses; the richer class on sea face, the middle class on the main road, and the working classes on what is now the rice land in the neighbourhood of the mill. The scheme as now contemplated is expected to cost Rs. 176 lakhs, but there is every promise that the expenditure will yield a very large return.

"Proceeding north, the next scheme is the main scheme undertaken by the Bombay Municipality with the financial support of Government. The scheme provides for two main avenues of road running north and south, one of which is on the high road of completion—Cadell Road from Worli to Bandra Causeway. It is hoped eventually to widen Lady Jamsetji Road to 100 feet and prolong the southern end to meet the Dadar Road at the top. Provision is made for a central park in the middle of the scheme with the frontage on the bay and for another park on the southern end of the area. The minor road necessary for development will be 35 miles in length. It is anticipated that it would be possible to house approximately a population of 2¼ lakhs on this area.

SEWRI WADALLA SCHEME.

"It is often said, that the Improvement Trust has confined its energies to making provision for the upper middle classes, and that the working class have been severely left alone. The statement is not true as regards the scheme which I have been discussing, as in every one of these there is provision for locating tenements for working classes on the back lines. But I now come to the scheme which is intended for working classes and lower middle classes. I refer to the Sewri-Wadalla scheme. The area of this is some 320 acres, and the cost will be Rs. 145 lakhs. An important point in connection with this scheme is the Port Trust Harbour Branch railway running along the eastern boundary. It is in contemplation to make provision for the running of trains of Port Trust Railway directly to the Victoria Terminus. But owing to the war and the consequent delay in obtaining the necessary iron works, it has so far been impossible to effect this. When the connection is complete, however, the trains will reach Victoria Terminus and Sewri in something like 10 minutes. Persons, therefore, of the humbler clerks and peon class who take up their residences in this scheme will find it easy to reach their offices in the Fort. Some part of this scheme has been earmarked for quarters for P... Office and other Government servants."

Mr. Curtis next illustrated the Churchgate scheme which is now being carried out by the Municipality. It is expected that eventually it will be carried out at a profit of so less than Rs. 33 lakhs. The scheme provides for a broad street running from the Flora Fountain to the Town Hall and a through road from

(Continued on ne... page.)

...S AND THE ...EAGUE.

...SON FROM RUSSIA.

...pening meeting of the holiday course ...oreigners, arranged by the University ...London, was held on July 23, at Bedford ...ollege, Regent's Park. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth presided.

Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., in an opening address, said that teachers and students could not close their ears to the great world tragedy in Russia. The experiment there would for many years provide a lesson which school teachers in other countries might use to emphasize the value of moral training.

Those who had gone seeking for something in Bolshevism that might help to regenerate society had returned thoroughly disillusioned. More harm had been done in inciting racial animosities by the history taught in schools than was generally believed. Some Government text-books might prejudice the minds of growing youth.

Mr. Harmsworth welcomed the foreign teachers on behalf of the Government. The greatest need in the civilized world to-day was for a better understanding between the peoples. There were people, some of them important and influential, who threw doubt on the possibility of establishing a real and effective League of Nations. Undoubtedly the difficulties were enormous. It could not be done by high statemen affixing their signatures. It must be a thing that grew in the hearts and lives of the peoples of the world. The prospect for civilization was dark indeed unless they could establish an effective and permanent League of Nations. Teachers could do more than most men and women to make it a permanent instrument for peace.

There were four students from Belgium, two from Esthonia, two from Greece, 68 from Norway, one from China, five from Finland, 32 from Holland, one from Rumania, 30 from Switzerland, 41 from Denmark, 11 from France, 12 from Italy, and 57 from Sweden.—"The Times."

MIDNAPUR FLOODS,

LORD RONALDSHAY APPEALS FOR RS. A LAKH AND HALF.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Lord Ronaldshay has issued an appeal for at least one lakh and fifty thousand rupees to be spent in aid of the distressed people in Midnapore.

A lengthy official statement has been issued regarding the floods in the Midnapore District. In Tamluk fifty-two square miles were flooded, six to seven thousand houses had to be evacuated affecting thirty to thirty-five thousand people. Eight relief camps have been opened accommodating three thousand people at a daily cost of Rs. 1,200. It is expected within a fortnight the eastern half of the flooded area will be drained. The prospects of draining the western half are unpromising. In the Panchkura area the inundation amounts to ten square miles. The flood water is being drained off rapidly. No loss of life or serious damage occurred. In Midnapore town a small portion was flooded doing damage to the anicut across the Cossaye river. In Ghatal seventy-nine square miles inundated but little damage was done as the houses are built on high land. There was no loss of life or of cattle. Paddy seedlings in considerable portion of the affected area are destroyed. In north-west Ghatal one hundred square miles were inundated.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Monsoon is weak except in North West India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and local in Burma, Bihar, Central India West, west Central Provinces, Konkan, Madras, Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon two inches, Myitkyina one, Dhubri four, Cherrapunji nine, Silchar, Coxs Bazar, Burdwan one and a half, Berhampore, Mymensingh one, Dinajpur two, Jalpaiguri three, Purnea, Indore one and a half, Akola one, Seoni a quarter, Bangalore, Bellary one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces increase in Upper Burma.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

WHY NOT LORD HARDINGE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now the whole of India is deeply plunged into vortex of unrest and unpleasantness by the "johookam" policy all over, and how the whole injured nation needs a peaceful atmosphere once again, there are no two opinions.

Again, for the safe steering of the new expanded council, a true lover of India is needed in a Viceroy and who could it be? None, but the sending of Lord Hardinge again, will soothe the afflicted souls.

If the whole India, rings unanimously and demands his appointment, holding meetings everywhere, and also dear Mr. Editor, your strong support to the cause, O our poor and injured nation will again be free from turmoils, and breathe a peaceful atmosphere once again under him.—Yours, etc.,

"DAMAGED GOODS."

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...he main road through the Sewri-
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Road and finishing up at the south Elphinstone Circle. Except along the latter part of his drive he would see nothing in the slightest degree sordid or repulsive, but houses of the best class in a city which ought to be the most beautiful in the world.

"In my view the future is one of immense promise for the Municipality of Bombay. After its amalgamation with the Trust it will be the owner, in fee simple, of an area of approximately one-third of the whole island, directly responsible for the management of the schemes in the north of the Island, the return from which, if we may judge from the Dadar-Matunga scheme, promises to be profitable.

"The natural advantages of the city can hardly be disputed. What city in the world is there like Bombay, with its magnificent 20 miles of littoral, with the gravity scheme of water-supply delivering 90,000,000 gallons of water daily, and with the certainty of some 250,000 horse-power hydro-electrically generated being available in the near future? All that seems necessary at the present moment is to look far ahead and take a broad view. To my mind the time cannot be far delayed when the management of the large inhabited area within the confines of the Island will be too much for one body. And the difficulty will be even greater as it seems certain that the Municipality requires properties for its own purpose in the Trombay area and elsewhere outside its borders. The time cannot be far distant when portions of Salsette must come under Bombay control, and it is perhaps permissible to look forward to a Bombay County Council managing an area including Bombay Island and two-thirds of Salsette with Borough Councils subordinate to it in control of three or four divisions of the Island and localities which have already Municipalities of their own, such as Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkopar, Santa Cruz. If this is realised now, it will be easy to effect the change when it becomes necessary."

THANKS TO LECTURER.

The Chairman, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, said:—

"You will agree with me that we have spent a very pleasant evening and we have to thank the Hon. Mr. Curtis for the interesting and instructive lecture. The question of housing has engaged our attention for a number of years and we have not been able to formulate a scheme, but the one that has been now chalked out by Government will relieve the congestion and remove the dearth of housing. A scheme of this character ought to have seen the light of the day very long ago and in this connection the Government, the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust are to be blamed, and owing to their slow methods of transacting business the poor and the needy of this city have suffered. The question of housing can be successfully tackled by Government alone because the Municipal Corporation with its ever-increasing responsibility, the question of increasing the water-supply, the drainage of the north of the Island and the transference of the Improvement Trust, will hardly find time to devote their attention to the housing scheme. The city is short of housing accommodation to the extent of nearly 30,000 tenements and what it amounts to I leave it to you to judge. There have been several complaints from people coming from the mofussil that our city cannot accommodate them, which does not speak very highly of us and our city which is the first in India. Ever since the scheme was announced by Government the public of Bombay has been satisfied to some extent, and is anxiously looking forward to the time when thousands of tenements will be built for their accommodation. Ladies and gentlemen, to a scheme of this nature we must give our hearty support, as it vitally affects the interest of the poor and middle classes. In conclusion, I thank you Mr. Curtis once more on behalf of this gathering."

The vote was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

TWO MINE STRIKES SETTLED.

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, Aug. 18.

The Indian fitters of the Mysore Mine went on strike last Saturday out of sympathy with one of their fellow workers, who was dismissed for insubordination but all returned to work through the efforts of the Superintendent Mr. Bullen.

A more serious strike commenced on Sunday night in the Champion Reef's Mine when some four thousand surface and underground coolies and others refused work. The Superintendent met a deputation from among the strikers and promised most of the concessions except increase of pay asked for, which could be dealt with only by the Board of Directors at Home. The strike was, however, settled by tactful intervention of the Deputy Commissioner of the District on the Superintendent's terms.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND ELECTIONS.

NO INTERFERENCE OR INFLUENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

A Punjab Government press communique states:—

In view of the forthcoming election it was thought desirable last March to draw the attention of all grades of Government servants in the province to rule 23 (A) of the Government Servants Conduct Rules which runs as follows:—

A Government servant may not by canvassing or otherwise interfere or use his influence in any way in an election to a Legislative Council except that he may record a vote if he is qualified to do so. In that case he should, as far as possible, avoid giving any indication beforehand of the direction in which he intends to vote.

A case has recently been brought to notice in which a circular has been sent round to Patwaris etc. asking them to let the sender know whether they are in favour of a certain prospective candidate, this invitation is, in fact, (though the sender probably did not realize it) an invitation to the Government servants addressed to break the rule quoted above. The rule in question has been framed in the interest of candidates and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will be respected by them and those interested in them.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I join with Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Nowroji Dumasia in the complaint regarding the preparation of the Eelectoral roll which is hopelessly incomplete with the result that the public are put to great inconvenience for registering their names on the rolls. The proceedure for registration has rightly been criticised by Mr. Joseph Baptista as cumbrous. I go a step further and say that it is absolutely inconvenient and round about. It is simply ridiculous that the would-be electors should be put to the trouble of putting in four applications and present the same before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and appear on the day of hearing fixed in the summons and prove their claim. The burden of preparing the correct roll lies on the Government and not on the people. I would therefore suggest that a fresh roll should be prepared carefully and then the public should be given an opportunity to criticise it. The proceedure for registering the names of the people ought to be very simple. I would therefore suggest that instead of the present cumbrous precedure, the electors should be asked to put in their application along with their evidences viz, rent bills, income tax receipts etc, and they should be presented to the officers appointed by the Reforms Commissioner and if after *prima facie* evidence they are satisfied with the genuiness of the proof, then their names should be registered on the rolls Otherwise they should call for further proof. The time granted for registering the names is too short, besides, the public has not got sufficient time to inspect the rolls. I therefore agree with Mr. Joseph Baptista that the time should be extended for at least a month. I have also written to this effect to the Reforms commissioner and have not received any reply as yet.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

SOUTH AFRICA AND REPATRIATION

(Continue from page 8.)

would almost appear as though they interpreted this as "no *compulsion* indeed, but short of compulsion, we will do everything that we can, to induce the Indian to go out."

The Reason for Alarm.

Here, then, is my own reason for alarm, and also my reason for deep regret, if in any way, in my own eagerness to give the last chance of freedom, from the 'abject slavery' of indenture, to the present Indians I have done anything which might appear in any way to countenance a further extension of repatriation. It was never in my mind to do so. I was solely engaged in a very urgent humanitarian problem, which I had dealt with in Fiji and elsewhere, and which touched my own heart to its very depths. I had promised these poorer Tamil Labourers that I would do everything I could to bring them home, and I have tried to fulfil that promise as faithfully as I could. If my action has had other effects, of a political kind, which General Smuts has laid hold of for his own purpose, I am very sorry for it, and as far as I may have been to blame, I must plead guilty and offer an apology.

It is understood that a Bill for the establishment and maintenance of markets for certain industrial crops in the Madras Presidency, which has been prepared, will be referred to a committee of persons interested in such crops before the Bill is introduced into the local Legislative Council.

The European Association, Allahabad, has prepared a memorial to be sent to General Dyer, expressing their confidence in him and their gratitude for suppressing the rebellion in the Punjab.

Sir Harcourt Butler's condition is much improved.

POSTPONEMENT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

"PIONEER'S" REGRET AND OUTBURST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Pioneer" says that all people in this country will feel profound regret at the postponement of the Prince's visit and adds "the reasons for the postponement are however unanswerable, and everyone outside the disloyal minority, whose tactics have disgusted every decent person in India, will look forward to welcoming the Prince a year later. There is no doubt as to the reception which will be accorded to the Duke of Connaught in India."

PETITION AGAINST CO-DIRECTORS.

INTERESTING COMPANY SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

Affairs of Messrs. Acroad Burma, Limited, are before the Chief Court on a petition by two directors, named in the prospectus, against Mr. Cairncros and signatories to the memorandum and the whole of the Association, with the object of preventing Mr. Cairncros and others associated with him from acting as Directors, dealing with the funds or using the seal of the Company. The petitioning directors are the Hon. Mr. F. F. Gordliffe and Mr. N. A. C. Martin, and it is alleged that in their absence Mr. Cairncros and another director, a Burman named Chit Hlaing, passed resolutions going to allotment, electing Mr. Nozes a director, Mr. Berbridge as secretary, entering with the agreement for the purchase of property mentioned in the prospectus, placing orders for motors and flying machines, giving a free call on 20,000 fully-paid shares for a period of twenty days, and authorising the two directors to operate the banking account. It is stated that the Company has not received a certificate to commence business, and had not, in fact, proceeded to an allotment. The local Government, acting under Section 138 of the India Companies' Act, have appointed Messrs. Deglannelle, the Official Assignee, and Mr. G. B. Hall, Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Allan, Charbworth and Company, to investigate into and report to them upon certain matters in connection with Messrs. Acroad Burma, Limited.

The Chief Court has granted an interim order restraining Messrs. Cairncros and Nozes from acting as directors, dealing with the funds, using the seal or otherwise interfering with the management of the Company. The hearing of a regular suit has been put down for the opening of the Court, after the long vacation in November.

TRIAL OF LIEUT REYNOLDS.

TRANSFER OF CASE ALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Howard applied on behalf of Lieut. Reynolds, who is being tried before the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra for criminal breach of trust for the transfer of the case. In the affidavit filed on behalf of Lieut. Reynolds, it was stated among other things that though there is a European lock-up at Agra, Lieut. Reynolds was taken to the Central Jail and confined in the prisoners' cell. The Superintendent of Police, it was further alleged, had shown great interest in the case. The applicant made an application for being tried as a European British subject, but his application was rejected. The Magistrate, it was further alleged, had made certain observations which according to Lieut. Reynolds were objecionable and amounted to prejudging of the case. His Lordship issued a notice and stayed proceedings in the meanwhile.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

k CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Lord Ronaldshay leaves Dacca on the 23rd instant, reaching Calcutta on the 27th. His Excellency presides over the Bengal Legislative Council meeting on the 1st September, he leaves Calcutta on the 4th for Simla, where he will arrive on the 6th. Leaving Simla on the 9th, Lord Ronaldshay proceeds to Darjeeling via Mokama Ghat and will arrive at the summer capital on the 11th September.

JEMAL PASHA LEAVES FOR KABUL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Pioneer" says the information received from Constantinople, which appears to have originated in Tiflis, indicates Jemal Pasha has left Moscow for Tashkent *en route* to Kabul.

LATEST CABLES.

POSTPONEMENT OF PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 19.

Commenting in its leading article on the announcement that the Prince of Wales will not be able to come to India, "The Times" says that the decision is bound to cause disappointment to the peoples of India and the Princes and Chiefs, yet there is no doubt that the decision is entirely wise in view of the heavy strain which has been put upon the Prince. But there could not be a better substitute than the Duke of Connaught who has far more intimate knowledge of India than any other member of the House of Windsor.

"The Times" adds that the Duke's residence in India was one of the happiest periods of his life. He conceived there a devotion to the country and its peoples which has never since wavered. The Duke has the additional advantage of having partticiparted in the civil administration in India, because by virtue of his office he was a member of the Bombay Executive Council. "The Times" does not doubt that during the forthcoming visit, he will once more be received with that warmth of heart which India never fails to show to those closely associated with the Crown.

REPLY TO KAMENEFF'S LETTER.

BRITISH POLICY TO GENL. WRANGEL EXPLAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 19.

Replying to Kamenef's letter in which he stated that the Soviet's terms to Poland would not be altered, Mr. Lloyd George states that after the withdrawal of General Denikin, the Government was only concerned to ensure the security of the troops and refugees under General Wrangel and to put them in a position to defend themselves in the Crimea, until a guarantee of safety was accorded to them. The Government had no intention of encouraging an offensive by General Wrangel and as soon as it heard of such a possibility, Britain warned him against it intimating that it would not have any responsibility with it and would immediately withdraw the British Military Mission. When General Wrangel took the offensive Government did this.

Mr. Lloyd George further points out that Kamenef's account of the British proposal of July 11th is inaccurate. The British Government did not reply to Tchitcherin's telegram of June 11th, because active negotiations were then proceeding with Krassin. The British suggested that an armistice should be signed with General Wrangel conditional upon General Wrangel's forces retiring to the Crimea and that General Wrangel should be invited to London to discuss the future of his troops and of the refugees he was offending, but not as a member of the Conference.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING OF INSPECTOR WILSON.

POLICE WRECK TEMPLEMORE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 19.

Following the shooting of Inspector Wilson at Templemore, armed police turned out and practically wrecked the town of Templemore. The Town Hall and a large building in the main street were burned down and many business premises wrecked. The rifle fire lasted four hours.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

PERSIAN DISTRUST OF BRITAIN.

NEED FOR FRANKNESS.

LOOKING ELSEWHERE FOR HELP.

Writing from Teheran on July 19, "The Times" special correspondent in the Middle East says:—

The Persian Minister at Rome is apparently unwilling to proceed to Moscow. Th mission has now been entrusted to Mushaver-el-Mamelik, Persian Ambassador at Constantinople. Mushaver was formerly Charge d'Affaires at Petrograd, and speaks Russian. He cannot be expected to be well disposed to the Anglo-Persian Agreement, which the late Government concluded without his knowledge a year ago, when he was nominally Persia's Foreign Minister and absent in Paris to submit Persia's case to the Peace Conference.

At the request of the Persian Premier, the British Government discouraged his attempt to visit London. Mushaver at that time was disposed to seek American aid for Persia, and his overtures appear to have been received in friendly fashion by the American Government, which could hardly be expected to realize that the titular Foreign Minister and delegate seeking admission to the Peace Congress was really politely exiled from Teheran and powerless.

The shock of the discovery of this Persian political manoeuvre explains the bitterness with which the announcement of the Anglo-Persian Agreement in August last was greeted both in America and France. Mushaver's political friends have now returned to power at Teheran. Although they are prepared to submit the Anglo-Persian Agreement to the Mejliss, the clouds of hostility which have rolled up against the Agreement during the last few months still persist. Wisps of them hang about the minds of some of the members of the Government and their supporters Persia is hankering after the old Nationalist policy of seeking "disinterested" aid—namely, American or French. Therefore it is absolutely vital at the present moment that there should be the utmost frankness and fair dealing between London, Washington, and Paris in regard to Persia. Had this existed a year ago, the present difficulties would not have arisen, and a repetition of the error is likely finally to extinguish hope in respect to Persia.

THE PIPER AND THE TUNE.

Rightly or wrongly, the impression almost universally prevails in Teheran that the American and French Legations never deprecate the ideal that financial help can be obtained from their countries if Persia will turn to them and let the Agreement with Britain die. As Britain has no desire except the maintenance of the independence of Persia and the strengthening of the internal administration, it is unlikely she would for *amour propre* prevent Persia turning either to France or America, both our friends, and neither suspected of territorial ambitions here, if Persia preferred them to us. In fact, some years ago Britain actually suggested that Persia might advantageously recall Mr Morgan Shuster [an American, formerly Treasurer-General Persia.]

But the point which requires elucidating is whether the State Department at Washington or the Quai d'Orsay will accept responsibility for the suggestion that financial help can be extended to Persia, or whether the Persians are pursuing a will of the wisp which will inevitably lead them deeper into the morass. If the State Department finds difficulties in realizing Armenia's hopes what is the likelihood that Persia can fare better? At present foreigners in the Persian service, Russians, French, and Swedes, are dependent on the British Empire for the receipt of their monthly salary, and the Persian Administration depends for its continuance on the same source. The real proposal seems to be, are we to continue for ever to pay the piper while others shall call the tune?

It is obvious that no security at present available in Persia on which a Parisian or New York financier would lend a penny. The only available securities are the southern customs, which are already larely pledged, and in any case, unattractive to Powers whose navies do not frequent the waters of the Persian Gulf. American or French financial help, therefore, would have to be officially, not commercially undertaken, and a frank statement on this subject would go far to clear the diplomatic air.

Similarly publicity and sincerity will be greatly needed if Anglo-Russian relations in regard to Persia are not to fall into the ancient rut of suspicion. According to news from Paris M. Krassin has agreed that the Bolshevist Government, on the resumption of trade relations, shall desist from anti-British propaganda in Persia and respect Persia's territorial integrity. This is excellent if loyally carried out, but it carries a corresponding obligation on our part to lose no opportunity of demonstrating by facts our complete sincereity in aiming to re-establish Persia's independence. Some Persians will naturally always seek to low trouble between Britain and any form of Russian Government, and neither the Bolshevists nor the Persians can be expected to place on our professions, which sometimes are over sanctimonious and always, unfortunately, open to obvious retorts, the same value as ourselves, who happen to know we are sincere

A Persian gendarmerie farce has recaptured Sari [a town near the Caspian, north east of Teheran] from the Jangali Bolshevists. The latest reports indicate that no Bolshevists force is in Tunukabun [a place in the same district.] A local so-called Bolshevist *regime* exists chiefly directed against the sipahsalar, who is the landowner of the district. Colonel Staroselsky has accepted the command of the Cossack expeditionary force against the Jangalis.

STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. DELVIN'S DESPAIR.

LIVELY DEBATE IN COMMONS.

The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply, in mail week, Mr. Whitley (Halifax, L.) occupying the Chair. On a Vote of £114,020 to complete the sum estimated to be required for the year ending March, 1921, for the salaries and expenses of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool, Scotland, Nat.) moved to reduce the amount by £50 in order that he might challenge the policy of the Government in Ireland. He said that even in the short period since he gave notice of this motion, very grave events had happened. There had been serious disturbances; there had been speeches by Sir E. Carson; and it looked as if to the horrors existing in Ireland there was an attempt to add civil war in Ulster, which would mean civil war elsewhere based upon sectarian passion. The Ulster Volunteers were to be used as Forces of the Crown, and this would add venom to an embittered situation. He did not suppose that a single member would dispute that during the last two or three years Ireland had steadily descended into the abyss of anarchy and chaos. While the Nationalist party was in being there never had been any rebellious movement in Ireland. But the Nationalist movement had been metamorphosed and for that he gave the chief credit to Sir E. Carson. No one had done more than the right hon. and learned gentleman to create the extremist party in Ireland. The policy of the leaders of the Tory Party also gave encouragement to the extremists. He was sure that the right hon. and learned gentleman was a man of kindly purpose and quite honest. He had recently had the pleasure of congratulating him on the birth of a son—(Sir E. Carson.—"I had one 40 years ago"—laughter)—and he sometimes wondered whether, when the right hon. and learned gentleman looked into the eyes of his baby boy the reflection ever came to him of how many young men he had helped to send to death—(cries of "Protest")—because the testimony was strong that it was the movement in Ulster that turned the balance in the vacillating German mind in favour of the war (Renewed protests.)

Mr. T. P. O'connor, continuing, said that another factor in creating the present situation was the conduct of the Government. They had been repeatedly warned what the consequences of their policy would be. There was no serious crime in Ireland until the Government adopted the policy of raids and imprisonments. It was the Government that thus brought assassination into existence.

Every single engagement between England and Ireland had been violated, from the Treaty of Limerick onwards. The last Treaty to be broken was that of 1914, which placed the Home Rule Act on the Statute-book. Crime had steadily increased because the people had come to the conviction that they could not expect justice from the British Parliament. He saw very few English members present to listen to the debate.

Mr. O'Connor said English member had often asked him why Ireland was so irreconcilable. But was it not the converse of the proposition that was true Was it not England that had proved irreconcilable, and not Ireland? Over and over again Ireland had given England the chance to win her affection and co-operation within the Empire, and England had rejected the offer.

THE PLIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sir E. Carson said he agreed with Mr. O'Connor that the debate was necessary, but he could not congratulate the hon. gentleman upon his contribution to it. The hon. gentleman had gone over the same old ground that he always traversed, but he had made no suggtestion whatever towards a solution of the present scandalous condition of affairs in Ireland. He was blamed by the hon. gentleman for the collapse of what he was pleased to call the constitutional movement in Ireland. So long as he had been engaged in Irish politics he had never yet known of a constitutional movement.

The commencement of the present situation, which had been wrongly attributed to the Ulster movement, was to be found in the repeal of the Arms Act after the Liberal Party came into power in 1906. In the South and West, arms were handed back, and Nationalists announced that this would be very convenient if Ulster ever dared to resist what they were pleased to call their national rights. That led to the arming of Ulster. He did not mind gibes as to the part he took in the Ulster movement; he would do it again. If he had not done so, Ulstermen would to-day be ground down under the heels of the murderous assassins who were making Ireland infamous. Thank God, he had helped to save Ulster from these men! The other day a young man of 23, the son of a Londonderry citizen, who had served in the war, was riddled with bullets by Sinn Feiners. When he (Sir E. Carson) reached home that evening he received a telegram from certain persons calling upon him to call out the Ulster Volunteers and take revenge. Was it to be wondered at? Did Mr. Devlin think he would gain anything if people in Ulster lost trust in him (Sir E. Carson)? Since he became their leader they had restrained themselves from the foolish outbursts which were formerly frequent. It was deplorable the way in which police and officials in Ireland were criticized in the House, and above all things he said to the Chief Secretary, "Do not let any of your officials or police be made scapegoats." (Cheers.) He gave his right hon. friend credit for doing his best to protect life and property and to bring criminals to trial, but the recent Assizes showed that there had been a complete collapse of the administration of the law, and he asked the Chief Secretary what he proposed to substitute for it.

ASCENDANCY OF SINN FEIN.

In his long connexion with Ireland he had never known anything like the state of anarchy which prevailed and the utter breakdown of law, order, and society in that country. Things had gone far beyond even the question of murder and assassination. In three-quarters of Ireland the British Government had been entirely beaten. (Hear, hear.) He said that most deliberately, and it was true, there were only two courses open to them—to surrender or so to reorganize their forces as to take care that they were not beaten again. Surrender to an Irish Republic he believed to be impossible, but how were the Government grappling with it? He read every day of country councils and corporations proclaiming allegiance to an Irish Republic, that they were enemies of this country, that they refused to obey the laws of this country in respect of taxation and other matters. He wanted to know what steps the Government had taken to put down those county councils. (Hear, hear. In his opinion, they had become absolutely illegal and treasonable assemblies. Were they going to be treated as such? Let them be in earnest about this matter, or treat it as a joke, or "chuck" it. It was too grave a question to be treated as a joke. Were those county councils to be allowed to strike rates and enforce them, and, having disavowed allegiance to this country, to use his Majesty's Courts to collect those rates? (Mr. Devlin.—They don't use the Courts) If so, then they were merely trifling with a conspiracy, with a revolution, which had succeeded to a certain extent in establishing an independent republic through out parts of Ireland.

What were called "Republican Courts" had been set up by the Sinn Feiners. Before going before them the following undertakings had to be agreed to:—(1) "We promise to comply with any orders and discharge any obligations which the Court may make or impose, subject to the right of appeal to a hightr tribunal under the authority of the Irish republic"; (2) "and under no condition whatever to submit to any enemy tribunal." Those Courts were going on from day to day, and what was the Chief Secretary doing to put them down (Cheers.) Solicitors were openly acting for those tribunals. What steps had the Attorney-General taken in reference to their licences? The fact that the members of the Irish Bar had met to discuss the question of whether any of their members would be guilty of professional misconduct or a breach of professional etiquette in appearing before those tribunals showed how far things had gone. (Hear, hear.) Those Courts ought to be smashed up and the men responsible arrested and brought to justice. (Cheers.) There was no half-way house. (Cheers.) He called on the Government in the name of people who, under great difficulties tried still to be loyal in Ireland to eradicate every element of those disloyal an treasonable institutions. (Cheers.)

People in Ireland were being arrested every day by the Sinn Feiners and intimidated into signing documents transferring their property at such price as the Sinn Feiners might assess to other people who were more in favour of the Sinn Fein executive. Was the Chief Secretary going to leave the burden of setting aside transactions of that kind, under duress, to the individual? The Government ought to pass a short Act, so that in every such case the fiat of the Attorney-General should put an end to it, or something drastic of that kind. (Cheers.) There was also the question of compensation to the widows and families of those men who had been assassinated in the discharge of their duty. He had a letter from the widow of such a man, and she said that the compensation allotted to her was £39 a year for herself and nothing for either of her two little children. That was an outrage. (Cheers.) The truth was that they continued to treat those who had to carry out the executive duties in Ireland as if they were in the same position as those who carried those duties out in this country. They would not face the facts. If this went on the Government would come to utter grief.

He was sorry to hear the Chief Secretary say that day that Belfast and Ulster were the most difficult part of Ireland to deal with.

A SPLENDID PLATITUDE.

The right hon. gentleman and other members of the Government were always saying that they must stand absolutely indifferent between to the political sections. That was a splendid platitude. It meant that one section in Ireland had openly declared war upon the British Government. He firmy believed that many of the men who were shooting the police believed that it was not murder, because they were at war On the other hand, they had another section who were anxious to help, but the Government said they could not allow them, because then they would not be standing indifferent between those who were enemies and those who wanted to help. He foresaw months ago that there would be an attempt by the Sinn Feiners to penetrate into Ulster. He foresaw that that would create a difficult situation, because he felt perfectly certain that the Ulster people would not take it lying down. (Cheers.) But he did not want reprisals of any kind, because he knew what would happen in the South and West. He wrote a memorandum to Mr. Bonar Law pointing this out, and he besought him three months go to face the situation, and he suggested that he should select the best and most sensible of the labouring classes as well as others in Belfast, and bring them into cooperation with the law, not only to help the law, but to keep back others who might be more difficult to restrain. But, of course, Mr. Bonar Law would not accept his suggestion. After stating that he felt absolute indignation with the Government with regard to the Education Bill, and that the condition of affairs with relation to education in the North of Ireland was an admitted scandal, he said he had no way of compelling the Government to treat the question seriously, but it was not unconnected with the present position in Ireland.

They wanted to know definitely how the Government were going to deal with the Republic which had been more or less set up in Ireland. They called upon the Government to grapple with it and put it down. If that were not their policy, the only alternative was that the Government should surrender, and he believed that the day they surrendered would be the beginning of the end of the British Empire. (Hear h

MR. DEVLIN AND SIR E. CARSON.

Mr. Devlin (Belfast, Falls, Nat.) said that Sir Edward Carson's speech was the most irresistible case that could be made against English government. The right hon. and learned gentleman had reason to feel less tragic and more pathetic to-day, since he had been the main contributing element in the creation of the conditions he had described. If he had given one-twentieth of the enthusiasm and ability which he had given to keep this sore open in Ireland to curing it, he would have conferred a great blessing on the country. When Sir E. Carson denounced the Liberal Party he denounced the gentlemen whom he followed and the Government of whom he was the master. It was he who had started the drilling. He stood for the right of Ulster to dominate Ireland. (Sir E. Carson denied this.) He was the master architect of unconstitutionalism. He brought his forces into operation and they even murdered (Cries of "Oh" and "Never.") Yes. hon members would hear all about it if they kept nice and quiet, just as if they were at a religious service on July 12. (Laughter.) When the right hon. gentleman and his friends organized the gun-running at Larne they only murdered one man. The reason there were not more was because nobody resisted them. This drilling had its origin in loyal Ulster.

Mr. Devlin said he was opposed to murder, whether of Cabinet Ministers or of policemen. The present Leader of the House had declared that if the Home Rule Bill was carried, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues including the present Prime Minister. would be lynched in London, Another eminent statesman had said that the carrying of the Home Rule Bill would lead to the assassination of Cabinet Minsiters.

Mr. Devlin said he did not charge those eminent statesmen of inciting to murder. What they had said was that if the Home Rule Bill came into operation, not only Mr. Asquith. but Mr. Lloyd George also would have been hanged on the nearest lamp post. If that prophecy had been fulfilled he wondered who would have won the war (Loud laughter.) He could not speak in any spirit of hope. Affairs in Ireland had reached an *impasse*. The Government had got this country into the greatest difficulty it was ever in. Some wise man might find a solution of it, but he did not know what the solution was. He asked what the Chief Secretary was going to do in Belfast. He demanded justice and fair play for his own people there. Was the same principle of law and order to be applied to the city of Belfast as the Government claimed to be applying to other places in Ireland? There was a general idea in Ireland that the Government was playing for a religious war in Ulster in order to show how tremendously Ireland was divided against itself, and to show what would be the results of self-government there. He did not think that was true, but, if it were it would be the most hideous thing in history (Hear, hear.) They were carrying peace to the world at Spa, but a sword for Ireland; there was the dual policy. They had settled the troubles of Europe; they could not settle their own. (Cheers.)

(To be continued.)

RENTS IN MADRAS.

RESTRICTION BILL FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Madras Legislative Council assembled to-day at the Victoria Buildings, His Excellency presiding. Mr. Syed Yusuf Sahib, who had been elected as member in place of Mr. Yakub Hasan who resigned a short time ago his seat in the Council, did not attend the meeting to take the oath of allegiance. After interpellations, Mr. Arumainatha Pillay moved for leave to introduce a bill to restrict the increase of rent in the Presidency of Madras.

Mr. Arumainnatha Pillay in moving the resolution dwelt upon the opposition to the measure by the landlord element and then spoke about the necessity of the Bill and strongly repudiated the argument that the passing of the Bill would interfere with the freedom of contract between the landlord and tenant and the law of supply and demand. He denied the argument that the Bill would interfere with private enterprise in the matter of the house building and assured the council that the Bill was intended to be temporary palliative and would be abolished in five years by which time they hoped there would be more housing accommodation. The mover also referred to Lord Willingdon's speech in the Bombay Legislative Council, when the Bombay Rent Restriction Bill was passed that the landlord's interests would not in any way be jeopardised by the passing of the Bill. There was a good deal of discussion some members advocating appointment of commitee to investigate the need for the measure.

His Excellency observed referring to his Bombay speech that conditions in Bombay At that time were different from the conditions in Madras at present and agreed that there were cases of real hardship. The real remedy was in a large land development scheme and this the Government had in hand, but things could not be done in a day.

The motion was put to vote and lost, eight voting for and thirteen against. The voting was confined to non-official members.

CONVICTED OF ADULTERY.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

At the High Court to-day, the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the appeal preferred by V. R. Baublemen, a musician of Calcutta, who was convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of enticing away a married woman Catherine Philipian Shneider Lloyd and of adultry and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The woman being willing party, their Lordships acquitted the appellant of the charge of enticement, but upheld the conviction and sentence passed on him on the charge of adultery.

HAKIM A[illegible]

Hakim Ajmal Khan wi[illegible]

The Id is drawing very n[illegible]

my Mahomedan brethern hav[illegible]

the resolution they had earnestly [illegible]

unanimously adopted at the last sess[illegible]

Muslim League at Amritsar regard[illegible]

sacrifice. I also hope they realise it[illegible]

well that their resolution does not in a[illegible]

way contravene the tenets of Islam which[illegible]

fact is amply borne out by the fatwas o[illegible]

Maulvi Abdul Bari and the 100 Ulmas o[illegible]

Afghanistan. Again my Mahomedan brethern[illegible]

must be feeling to what extent[illegible]

their Hindu brethern are co-operating with[illegible]

them in their purely religious Khilafat[illegible]

movement. In this connection it is gratifying to state that the Amir of Afghanistan and his Exalted Highness the Nizam have both prohibited cow sacrifice in their territories. In these circumstances I strongly appeal to my Mahomedan brethren to substitute, if not wholly abandon, as far as possible any other animal for sacrince on the coming id festival. I also appeal to my Hindu brethern to understand that cow sacrince has become a national question with the Mahomedans themselves and they are trying to solve the problem in a becoming manner and therefore the Hindus and the Mahomedans communities will take my humble suggestion in the spirit in which it is written and that they will give a substantial proof of their mutual good will by bringing about an abiding union conducive to the progress of the country.

"MAKE ELECTIONS A REAL SUCCESS."

BURMA GOVT'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 17.

The Local Government resolution on rules and regulations for election of Burma's representatives on the Council of State and Legislative Assembly contains an appeal by the Lieutenant-Governor to the public of Burma to do all that within them lies to make these elections a real success. Government officers are enjoined to spare no effort to that end. His Honour hopes there will be no dearth of candidate for any of the constituencies and that Burma may be worthily represented on new bodies. He recognises that owing to the distance of Delhi and Simla from Burma members will have to make far greater sacrifices than with the representatives of other provinces, but is confident that Burma does not lack public spirited gentlemen who will be ready to make these sacrifices for Burma's good. For, it cannot be doubted that Burma's claim to the progressive grant of representative institutions will, to some extent, be gauged by the capacity of members elected to represent her in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. The resolution says, it is understood that members of both bodies will receive Rs. 20 per day towards expenses during the session.

The District Magistrate will receive votes in each district and the Commissioner of Pegu Division will be the determining officer.

GANESH WADI TEMPLE PROPERTY.

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPAL ENCROACHMENT.

An overflow meeting of Hindus of all creeds and castes was held in the Madhav Bag Temple under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohundass Ramji to express opinion regarding the alarm caused to their feelings by the encroachments made on the property of the Ganesh Wadi Temple near the Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay and for requesting the Bombay Municipality not to close or dispose of, or alienate the passage of the Ganesh Wadi Temple or any part thereof and not to interfere in the Ganesh Wadi Temple properties. The said property originally admeasured about 3600 square yards and in consequence of the encroachments, only about 700 square yards are left with the temple or Shri Ganapati in the midst.

The following were among the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

"That this meeting held this day the 8th August 1920 in the Madhav Bag is representative of all the various castes and creeds of the Hindu Community in Bombay and is of opinion that the Ganesh Wadi Temple property near the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market in Shaik Memon Street which originally consisted of 3600 square yards has been encroached upon thereby causing harm to the religious feelings of the Hindus and substantial loss to the property rights of the said temple.

"This meeting is of opinion that the action of Bombay Municipality in attempting to close the western portion of the passage belonging to the said temple and disposing of the same and alienating the same to any of the neighbours has injured the feelings of the members of the Hindu Community. This meeting therefore, requests, the Bombay Municipality to reconsider the matter, not to close or dispose of, or alienate to any person whatsoever any portion of the said property, and to maintain the property in its present shape.

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 17.

The text of the Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act 1908 and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, has been published to-day. It is stated delays in the conduct of Indian appeals to the Privy Council have been subject of much adverse comment in the judgments of the Judicial Committee and remedial measures have been under consideration for some time past. His Majesty's order in council dated 9th February, 1920, has already been issued and the present Bill has been drafted with the object of giving legislative sanction to various further measures calculated to expedite the prosecution of those stages of these appeals which take place in India. Clause 2 reduces to 90 days the period of six months prescribed by articles 116, 177 and 179 of the first schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. Clause 3 reduces the period of six mon hs prescribed by sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of order XLV of the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to 90 days or such further period not exceeding 6 days as the court may upon cause shown allow. It also provides that security for costs should ordinarily be given in cash or in Government securities. Clause 4 gives power to dispense with the services of notices on legal representatives of any deceased opposite party or deceased respondent in a case where such party or respondent has failed to appear either at the hearing in the court whose decree is complained of or at any proceedings subsequent to the decree of that court. Clause 5 is designed to prevent the orders of His Majesty in council from being inoperative merely in consequence of the operation of the rule in clause 4.

ABETMENT OF FORGERY AND CHEATING.

CALCUTTA CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

At the High Court sessions to-day, Mr Justice Walmsley and jury disposed of the case in which Sabastian Pelligrain was charged with abetment of forgery and cheating. Accused, who has several previous convictions both here and elsewhere, was charged with having abetted one Leonard Love who was convicted the other day of cheating. It was alleged that these two men issued forged cheques and duped several European and Indian firms of Calcutta. The jury found the accused guilty and the judge sentenced him to [illegible]

s considered necessary in the case

Delhi and Ajmere Merwera together d have two elective seats on the Legis- ive Assembly. The Southborough Com- ittee recommended one elective seat for Delhi when the total elective seats on the Legislative Assembly were not so many as are now proposed. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report had also proposed one. The argument that if a special permanent representation were given to Delhi by means of fixed electoral seat it would be difficult to refuse similar treatment to the North-West Frontier Province or Baluchistan is not worthy of consideration. Delhi, by reason of its being the capital of India, is entitled to have special representation both on the Legislative Assembly as well as the Council of State. It is difficult to understand why the Government of India have, in spite of the recommendation of Lord Southborough's Committee—recommendation which has been in no way altered by the Joint Select Committee—refused representation to Delhi.

(9) Conviction for a political offence should not operate as a disqualification for being a voter or a candidate for any Legislative body.

(10) In the interests of the representation of minorities, it is necessary that the system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote should be introduced in India. No doubt the recommendation of the Joint Committee does not admit of the introduction of this system all at once, but there is no reason why on the resolution in favour of the introduction of the system passed by the Council concerned the local Government should not introduce it for any plural member constituencies, and make all the necessary regulations for the purpose. It is also desirable in the event of such a resolution by the Council to empower the local Government to group together single member constituencies so as to make new plural member constituencies.

(11) The Anglo-Indians in Bengal number 18902, while the Indian Christians number 78,984. It is proposed to give three elective seats to Anglo-Indians, and one nomination seat to Indian Christians, though the latter are more than four times numerically superior to the former. This is obviously unjust.

(12) The total strength of the Punjab Council should be increased. The cities of Lahore and Amritsar should each have representation on that Council.

(13) If my proposal for the adoption of the Provincial Electoral roll for the election of the Legislative Assembly as well as the Council of State be not accepted, I propose:—

(a) That the proposed voting qualification should be reduced.

(b) All the elected members, past and present, of local bodies should be voters. All graduates of a University constituted by law in British India should be given the vote.

(c) A person should not be qualified to be a voter on the ground that he is, or has been, the non-official Chairman, or is the non-official Vice-Chairman of any local body, unless he has been elected non-official Chairman or non-official Vice-Chairman.

(d) A person shall not be qualified to be a voter on the ground that he is, or has been, a member of the Senate, or a Fellow of an Honorary Fellow of a University unless he is or has been an elected member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow.

(e) A person shall not be entitled to be a voter on the ground that he is the holder of any title.

(f) A person shall not be entitled to be a voter on the ground that he is, or has been, a non-official member of any Legislative Body, unless he is or has been an elected member of that body. Every person entitled to vote for the Council of State should also be entitled to vote for the Legislative Assembly.

(14) In view of the fact that the power vested in the Presidents of Provincial Legislative Councils under the existing regulations to dispense with the "leave stage" of Bills has been freely exercised in the past in favour of Government Bills, and rarely, if at all, in favour of non-official Bills, it is necessary to provide that there shall be a motion for leave to introduce every Bill, whether official or non-official.

(15) A provision should be made in the Rules enabling the new Legislative bodies to fix for themselves the time when they are to sit, or at any rate to require the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be, to convene a meeting on a requisition duly signed by a certain proportion of the members.

(16) The Rules should provide that the member in charge of a Bill, whether he be official or non-official, shall invariably be a member as well as the Chairman of the Select Committee on that Bill.

(17) In view of the fact that *Presidents* of some Legislative Councils in India have ruled that publication of a disallowed question or resolution is a breach of etiquette, and as that ruling has caused much dissatisfaction among the non-official members of the Councils concerned, it is necessary to clear up the matter in the rules to be made.

(18) As there is widespread complaint in India that one of the causes of the failure of the Morley-Minto Reforms is the misuse of the power of the Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Council to disallow questions and resolutions under the "public interest" formula, it is necessary in the Rules made to limit or curtail the power of Presidents in this behalf.

(19) In view of the fact that the Government of India have under the Reform Act power to make changes at any time in the *franchise now settled*, it is necessary to include in the Rules to be framed definite principles governing such changes.

(20) In view of the fact that under the Reform Act the Government of India can at any time recommend a further transfer of subjects in any Province, it is necessary for the information and guidance of the new Legislative bodies and public generally to lay down in the Rules definite principles governing the revision of the list of transferred subjects from time to time within ten years.

(21) A person who is already a member of any Legislative body should not be disqualified from standing as a candidate for any other body. All that is required is that he should resign his seat on one of the bodies within a prescribed time after his election to the second body.

(22) The clause providing for disqualification for a certain number of years following automatically on convictions for certain offences, or on the report of the Commissions regarding corrupt practices, should be modified. Such disqualification should only take place if the Court of the Commissioners in their finding make a recommendation to that effect.

PLURAL MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES

(23) In all plural member constituencies in all the Provinces every elector should have the right to give all his votes to any one candidate.

(24) There should be no power either in the Governor or the President to disallow questions. The member of Government may decline to answer a question if it is considered detrimental to public interests to do so. If the mere putting of the question is detrimental to public interest the attention of the member proposing to put the question may be invited by the member of Government concerned and the position explained. I have no doubt that the member proposing to put the question will not insist on doing so if the putting of it is really detrimental to public interests.

(25) No harm will be done by repeating a question already asked in another Council. It is hardly necessary to point out the undesirability of carrying any further than is absolutely necessary the principle of restricting the freedom of members.

(26) Any member should by leave of the President be allowed to put any question sent in in another member's name when the latter is absent or unwilling to do so.

(27) I think the provision insisting on a dissenting member signing the Majority Report of Select Committee is unreasonable. In the existing regulations in most of the Provincial Councils there is express provision that a member of a Select Committee may either sign the Majority Report subject to a minute of dissent or submit a separate report. This is also the practice in regard to Commissions appointed from time to time. It is not known that any difficulty or inconvenience has been caused by this rule or practice.

As regards the Imperial Council there is no express rule on the subject; but there is a precedent in the case of the Select Committee Report on the Indian Press Act in 1911 where a dissenting member did not sign the Majority Report, but submitted a separate report.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY NOT WANTED.

(28) There should be no residential qualification whatsoever for a candidate for the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State. If the candidate has a place of residence in the Province concerned in the case of the Legislative Assembly, or in any part of British India in the case of the Council of State, he should be allowed to stand provided he is otherwise qualified.

(29) The proposal of the Government of India for the constitution of the Indian Commerce Constituency in Bengal for the Legislative Assembly is very unsatisfactory. All persons in the Province paying income tax on incomes of Rs. 5,000 and over should form a constituency.

(30) The three Presidencies and the United Provinces should all be treated on a footing of equality as to the number of seats to be allotted to them on the Legislative Assembly. There is no reason why Bengal should have preferential treatment in this respect.

(31) In view of the fact that the Government of India does not accept the interpretation put by Lord Selborne and Lord Sinha on the recommendation of the Joint Committee that there may be four Indian gentlemen on the Viceroy's Executive Council if the law member is also an Indian, it is necessary to provide in the Rules regarding the appointment of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to clear up the point.

(32) Provision should be made for the representation of wage-earning classes of British India both on the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

(33) In view of the fact that the President of the Imperial Legislative Council has recently disallowed questions on the ground that the "quotation" referred to in them contained arguments, it is necessary to provide in the Rules that in future questions shall not be disallowed on that ground.

(34) The depressed classes should have adequate representation on the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

(35) In view of the fact that under the Reform Act it will not be open to the Legislative Assembly to discuss as of right, as the Legislative Council now does, at the time when the Annual Statement is under consideration, the proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue for military, ecclesiastical and political purposes, it is necessary to provide in the Rules or in the instrument of instructions that the Viceroy shall allow the discussion of such proposals.

SEAT FOR BENARES UNIVERSITY.

(36) One elective seat should be allotted to the Benares University on the Legislative Assembly.

(37) In the original proposals of the Government of India two seats were allotted to the European community on the Council of State. It is now proposed to give three. Indian opinion is not at all reconciled

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The representation of the European community proposed is excessive and should be cut down.

(38) The franchise qualifications prescribed for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are so high that they will virtually prevent the representation of the masses in India. The Government of India admit that it is not possible under the franchise proposed by them for both these bodies to include wage-earners in the electoral rolls, and they propose that the interests of this class would be provided for so far as may be necessary by nomination. The Congress is of opinion that for all Legislative bodies the franchise should be as wide as possible. To my mind the question admits of easy solution. There is no reason why the electors for the Provincial Councils should not be allowed to elect members to the Legislative Assembly as well as to the Council of State. All elections will take place on the same day and a voter voting for a candidate for the Provincial Council may as well record his vote for a candidate for the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State. There is no question of creating any new electoral machinery, nor of preparing a new electoral roll. I therefore think that the proposals of the Government of India regarding the franchise for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State should be dropped and the electoral rolls prepared for the Provincial Councils should with advantage be made use of for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The Congress holds very strong views on this question.

DRAFT RULES PART III.

(1) The Government of India should have no power in cases of emergency to call upon any Province to pay contribution in excess of the amount fixed. At the most, power may be given to take loan from a Province.

(2) There should be no power in the Government of India to require local Government so to regulate its programme of expenditure as not to reduce the balance at its credit on a specified date below a stated figure except in so far it is necessary for the purpose of securing its contribution.

(3) The rule that capital sums spent by the Government of India on protective and productive works, etc., should be treated as advances made to local Government from the revenue of India should be so modified as to apply to sums spent *hereafter*.

(4) All proposals for raising taxation, or for the borrowing of money, should be decided upon by the Government as a whole and not by each part of Government as proposed in the Rules. If this view be not accepted I would leave the proposal for raising taxation which requires legislative sanction to the determination of each part of Government concerned, and all other proposals for raising taxation, as well as all proposals for the borrowing of money, to the decision of the Government as a whole. I may mention here that the objections to the rules as proposed would lose much of their force if all proposals for the raising of taxation or the borrowing of money are made subject to legislative sanction.

(5) The proposed procedure in the event of the failure of the two halves of Government to agree on the question of the framing of Budget proposals, namely, that the Governor may allocate by an order in writing the revenue and the balances by specified fractional proportion, is too sweeping and arbitrary. In any case such allocation should hold good for a year only. If this view be not accepted I would suggest that the Governor should be under an obligation to refer the matter to the authorities appointed by the Government of India before making his order if allocation is to hold good for a period exceeding one year.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT UNDER MINISTER.

(6) Finance Department must be under the control of the Minister. If this be not accepted I would suggest that the Department should be under the joint control of one Member of the Executive Council and one Minister, with the proviso that in case of difference the Governor's word should be conclusive. If this alternative be not accepted, I would suggest that the Finance Department should be directly and entirely under the control of the Governor.

(7) Powers of the Finance Department with reference to re-appropriation after grants have been voted by the Legislative Council are too wide and require reconsideration and modification.

(8) The power proposed to be given to the Finance Department to decide what cadre a proposed temporary or permanent post shall form an addition is too wide. The Finance Department should be bound in this matter to accept the decision of the part of the Government concerned.

(9) The Governor-General in Council should not be given power to revoke or suspend the transfer of a subject, even with the sanction of the Secretary of State. In any case he should be under an obligation to give the Legislative Council concerned an opportunity to state its views. He must also state in the Official Gazette his reasons for the order of revocation or suspension.

(10) Order of formal censure may be passed on an officer of the All-India or Provincial service by the Minister without the concurrence of the Governor if the officer concerned is serving in the Department dealing with the transferred subject.

(11) An officer of an All-India service serving in a Department dealing with one transferred subject may be transferred subject may be transferred to a department dealing with another transferred subject without the concurrence of the Governor.

(12) If the contribution to the Government of India fixed by Meston's Committee is based on forty million pounds' military expenditure, I strongly object to it. It ought to be fixed on the basis of twenty million pounds, the pre-War military expenditure. I propose to deal with the report of the Meston committee seperately. Suffice it to say there that it has been condemned all over India.

(13) Rules should provide that the final stages of the Budget procedure should be to put the Budget as a whole to the vote of the Council.

(14) The power of the Legislative Council over the Budget in respect of transferred subjects given by the Reform Act should in no way be interfered with or impaired by rules. Neither the Secretary of state nor the Government of India should be given any power to alter or modify the decisions of the Legislature in respect of the Budget on transferred subjects.

(15) Provision should be made for effecting a settlement by some process of arbitration when central and provincial Governments fail to agree in regard to distribution of cost of joint establishment.

(16) The rules should provide that the amount allotted by the Governor in respect of transferred subjects in the event of the failure of the two halves of Government to agree on the question of Budget proposals should not be less than the amount provided in the previous year for such subjects.

(17) Provision should be made to prevent the Secretary of State from borrowing on the security of monies allocated to Provincial Governments.

(18) Necessity for previous sanction to the repeal or alteration by Provincial Legislature of laws enacted prior to the passing of the India Councils Act, 1861, should not extend to laws made by the then local authority of the Province concerned.

(19) Transfer of Property Act, and Religious Endowments Act should be removed from the Schedule. Conditions regarding the transfer of property vary from Province to Province. The retention of the Religious Endowments Act in the Schedule might prove an obstacle to much beneficent legislation.

(20) Readers in law classes and Government Pleaders, as well as Public Prosecutors should be regarded as officials.

(21) Botanical Survey should be a Provincial subject.

(22) All District border lines independently of their gauge or construction in continuation of existing lines should be treated as Provincial.

(To Be Continued.)

NO GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL FOR SIRSI.

REPLY TO RESIDENTS' PETITION.

The following letter is received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay re the petition of the residents of Sirsi requesting to start a high school there:—

Mr. S. L. Dhakappa and other residents of Sirsi are informed that Government regret that their request for a High School at Sirsi cannot be entertained at present. If however, the provision of full secondary education is undertaken by private enterprise, Government will be glad to give grants under the Grant in Aid Code.

Punjab University Constituency twelve months'

A REAL LEAGUE—OR DISASTER!

PERILS OF THE NEW CRISIS IN EUROPE

Mr. Austin Harrison writes in the "Sunday Pictorial."

There can hardly be a responsible man in Europe who is not to-day reminded of the agony of that Sunday before the outbreak of the war in 1914.

Then, as now, we believed that "nothing would come of it." Now, as then, we are faced with a situation of infinite possibilities.

We and the French are already engaged in a costly war against the very Arabs who helped to win Allenby's campaign and to whom we promised independence. At the same time we are disintegrating Turkey, and are faced with indefinite war there.

The Italians and Jugo-slavs are snarling at one another, like Kilkenny cats. And as the climax we have Poland's collapse, which places us before an immediate crisis of incalculable consequences.

Poland's attack on Russia was an international crime and a military folly. Now she is defeated. Soviet Russians are pursuing the Poles right up to their frontier; may enter Warsaw; may—and this is the key to Europe's fate—link up with the Germans, who, faced by our Treaty demands, will thus have the temptation of union with Russia and may chance the consequences.

Why is this? It is because Governments have not made peace, cannot make peace. The Supreme Council is left in the lurch by America, who washes her hands of European politics. Italy is almost a sleeping partner.

There are left two Governments, or to be exact, two men, who are trying to compose a thousand and one differences by secret diplomacy at the point of a bayonet.

If the Bolshevists enter Poland, and the Poles, egged on by the militarist school, put up a national fight, we, who are responsible, will either have to fight or admit that we are C.O.s in the matter.

If, at the same time, as the result of failure to deliver coal, the French occupy the Ruhr Valley, the fat will be in the fire, and, in despair, the two most powerful nations in Europe may seek salvation in military defiance.

If, like madmen, we bring about that war, all taxes will rise, all prices, all credit will burst, and no matter who wins, all Europe will crash and, in its present form, disappear.

We are faced with that prospect to-day. We can really only avert it by a new world attitude.

Now is the time to invoke a real League of Nations. I don't mean the League indulgently described by Mr. Balfour as the "same men" doing the "same old" things.

The indispensable thing is sincerity. To start any League with any hope of success, all Powers must be in it—not to wrangle and intrigue, but to find a common basis for useful co-operation. Otherwise, the crash will come, militarily and financially.

A True International Court.

It is no good summoning a League of two truncheons handing out "mandate" wars here and annexationist wars there. Or pretending that Soviet Russia is an ogre; that Germany is a life-serving criminal; that only two Governments in Europe know anything, or have the right to possess any thing.

That sort of a League will provoke disaster. The only thing is Lord Robert Cecil's League, a true international court pledged to reconstruction, and to such a tribunal Germany and Russia should be immediately attached.

What we are trying to do to-day is ridiculous. We dare not help France to smash the Arabs, while throwing the League at France and ourselves smashing the Arabs in Mesopotamia.

We are breaking our national word over this Middle Eastern question in any case, to the disgust of our soldiers. And when we throw the League at Russia and say "Stop," Russia can reasonably reply: "Who started Poland? Who armed her? Who armed Wrangel?"

That way is chaos, which must lead to a breakdown and war.

But a real League with real powers—that is the test point—to make conditions and adjustments, would function. The policeman's League will not. Because the world's difficulty is economic, not territorial, not politics as such at all. What Europe wants is a bankers' clearing-house, vision tempered with a little charity.

If not—chaos.

The Serbian Government has fallen. China is at war. All Europe east of the Rhine is semi-starving and cannot buy or sell.

If Lenin can force us to the point of economic combustion, "Mary Rose" will not come back in our generation.

The two outstanding facts to-day are:—(1) The fourth partition of Poland is at hand, (2) Russia is reunited, renationalised, and, if we push her, she will become our deadly national enemy, as in the old days.

We cannot reduce a penny in taxation if we are to take on the policemanship of Germany and Russia and the East. We shall force them together to oppose us, or induce them to work with us. One or the other.

Let those who want a £1,000,000,000 Budget for ever declare themselves.

Two Governments cannot rule the world, like Caesar. Ever month that they delay peace the index of disaster rises against them. The policy of hunger will lead to the despair of hunger sooner or later, and, if so, then Europe will go down in blood and mud.

It may, of course, have to come to this. To-day we certainly stand before the turning-point, for Parliaments have lost authority, and until we can win to commonsense the Tank will be the only policy.

Yet we still can save civilisation. If we create a real League we can begin. Without a doubt Soviet Russia would "join in," but she won't join in a mere "hand-out" of Field-Marshals. And rightly.

Russia to-day is curiously like France just before the Napoleonic directorate. She wants trade. Refuse her that and we shall force her to fight. After Poland, what? Who knows?

Candidates for an 80 per cent. E.P.D. may rejoice at the prospect, but taxpayers won't, and when the crash comes neither will the squandermaniacs in or out of Westminster.

This is certain. If Governments now refuse sanity and prefer to risk war rather than set up a real healing council, they will get their chaos and crash. Europe as it is must break.

We shall pass to the new Europe now, either through war and anarchy or through sane, international reconstruction, the mechanism of which can only be a League of Nations, free individually, and so willing to think and act collectively.

If we want the warmth and happiness of peace, we, who are the People, should now demand a real League, not of two hates and a bayonet, but of all, for all, whose power is reason, whose reason is the commonwealth of the nations.

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LADY STUDENTS IN COLLEGES.

HOUSING DIFFICULTIES,

AN EDUCATIONAL SCANDAL.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani of the Elphinstone College writes:—

The following is the result of an inquiry conducted by some lady students under my guidance and under the auspices of the Convention Social Service League:—

The total number of lady students in Bombay Colleges is 148. These are distributed in the Colleges as follows:—

Grant Medical 63, St. Xavier 54, Wilson 43, Elphinstone 18. The total number of lady-students who have filed in and returned our Housing Inquiry forms is 134. Out of these 72 are Hindus, 22 Parsis, 32 Christians and 8 are Jews. It is probable that of the remaining 44 who have not filed in the form, the majority are Hindus.

Out of this 134, 91 students stay with their parents, 7 with their relatives, and the remaining 36 stay in boarding houses. But the total number staying in boarding houses, as obtained by an independent inquiry, is 48 which shows that 12 of those who have not filled in the form also stay in boarding houses. The remaining 32 stay with parents or relations. Thus the total number staying with parents and relatives is 130 and the number in the boarding houses is 48. It may here be remarked that some of those who state in the inquiry form that they are staying with parents are, as a matter of fact, staying with distant relatives and with parents' friends.

The distribution of ladies in boarding houses is as follows:—

Missionary Settlement for University Women, Byculla 22 (4 Hindus, 7 Parsis, 11 Christians); Hindu Ladies Hostel (Girgaum) 16; Catholic Hostel, Byculla, 7; U. F. C. Hostel 2; Vanita Vishram 1; total 48.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

This is popularly and wrongly known as "University Settlement" which lends an impression that it is a hostel of the University of Bombay which it is not. The hostel was originally located in Girgaum from where it has been removed only recently to Byculla, perhaps to suit the convenience of girls attending the Medical College who form a majority of the residents. It has an attractive two-storied building which bears the name "Unity Hall." The upper two floors are used for residence, and comprise 12 rooms for living, a dining room, a common room, a drawing room, besides 4 bath-rooms and two rooms for kitchen. The hostel can therefore be pronounced as fairly commodious and good for quiet study. Among the other comforts provided may be mentioned a piano, a harmonium and a library. I understand that the locality is not so good as the building. The tram inconvenience is much felt and some times students have to wait for a car for half an hour. Further the hostel is obviously inaccessible to students of the three Arts Colleges even though four of the residents attend the Wilson and one attends the St. Xavier's College. The situation has clearly impaired the utility of the Hostel to students of the Arts Colleges and that is the reason, I understand, why the management have now admitted some School girls. As for the food, it is mostly cooked in the western style and consists chiefly of meat dishes. In the morning food cooked in Indian style is provided, but it is not exactly Indian in its relish. Among the residents there is one vegetarian Hindu girl and she has to keep herself on eggs, milk and bread. The monthly charges for both lodging and boarding are Rs. 38 per head. There is a lady-superintendent in charge who stays in the premises. Every night there is a Bible prayer-class but this, I am told, is not compulsory for non-Christian residents.

HINDU LADIES' HOSTEL.

This hostel is situated in Dr. Rele's building, Parekh Street, Girgaum, and owes its origin to a Divali Fund started by the Bombay Social Reform Association in 1916 with the object of helping "the spread of education among the women of this Presidency." On every Divali Day about a hundred women-volunteers go about collecting money from house to house and bring in about six to seven thousand rupees. This money is utilized in (a) organizing an elocution competition, (b) in giving scholarships to lady-students of schools and colleges, and (c) in maintaining a hostel for lady students of High Schools and Colleges.

The number of resident students is 16 and the accommodation being hardly sufficient for them, the Association was obliged to refuse 7 applications for admission this year and 10 last year. The dimensions of the rooms are as follows:—

A Hall partitioned into two rooms measuring 14 feet 10 inches and 20 feet and 12 feet and 20 feet and accommodating 6 and 4 students respectively. A third room measuring 14 feet by 12 feet is occupied by the Matron, who is in charge of the Hostel, and her daughter. Two more rooms accommodate three students each and measure 14 feet by 12 feet and 14 feet by 11 feet. The last room (14 feet by 2 feet by 3 feet) accommodates two cooks and includes the kitchen and bath-room. The food is vegetarian and life is on the whole much simpler than in the other hostels. The girls feel quite at home and comfortable. The charges hitherto were Rs. 15 per mensem, but from this term they have had to be increased to Rs. 20.

Regarding the inadequacy of the accommodation to meet the needs, we quote the following from the last report (1919) of the Social Reform Association: "This year the number of pupils in the hostel is 15 out of whom 12 are College students. This hostel has become popular and it has been found necessary to reject applications of several students for want of sufficiently large premises. The Association charges Rs. 15 per month for lodging and boarding and it has to spend more than double of that per pupil, the deficit being paid from this fund. As long as girls are required to leave homes and come to Bombay for educa... hostel of this type is a great necessity."

NEED FOR A CENTRAL HOSTEL.

The above facts leave no doubt that a large, well-equipped, centrally located hostel for Hindu ladies in Bombay is an urgent necessity if any regard is to be paid to the cause of women's education in the Presidency. I have it on reliable authority that some girls who wanted to join college this year, could not do so simply for want of accommodation. Some of my own lady-students, to whose tireless efforts and sacrifice I owe all this information, tell me that when they first came to Bombay from the mofussil, they were so much troubled about, accommodation that they actually thought of going back to their homes and giving up all thought of higher education. Such a state of things is hardly complimentary to our city. That Hindu girls eager to acquire knowledge should come from outside and finding no accommodation leave our famous city and be forced to give up studies does not speak favourably of our boasted hospitality. But my own belief is that the Public of Bombay are not aware of this urgent educational need, at any rate are not well-acquainted with the full details of this case, in spite of what a former report of the Reform Association says: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the young Hindu ladies coming to Bombay from the mofussil for their High School and College education experience a great difficulty as regards their boarding and lodging for want of a hostel suited to the requirements of the Hindu community." All that I have to quarrel with in the above statement is that it is not "a matter of common knowledge" for I cannot bring myself to believe that the Hindu community of Bombay would knowingly allow such a state of things to continue unremedied.

Hence I feel it is our duty to acquaint them with the full facts of the case, as I have endeavoured to do, and I personally have no doubt that after that is done the cause will receive the whole-hearted support of the entire Hindu community in Bombay and outside. If a single philanthropic citizen could donate 15 lakhs for Indian Women's University and others could send several lakhs for the benefit of the Benares Hindu University, it is a proof that at least Bombay citizens are alive to the urgent need of women's education and that it is not too much to expect that they will support a thoroughly well-equipped, first class Hostel for ladies in Bombay.

A HOSTEL FOR 50 STUDENTS—COSTS 2 LAKHS.

To begin with, a hostel in a separate building of its own, accommodating 50 students in single rooms should be started as early as possible. The cost for such a building will be approximately Rs. 2 lakhs. I understand that the Secretaries of the Reform Association have approached the Director of Public Instruction for a grant and it is expected that the Government would sanction it. The present hostel being entirely inadequate should be expanded and put in a large commodious building even though rented. Once again to quote from a report of the Reform Association, "The Council feels the need of housing the Hostel in an independent building of its own and strongly hopes that the generous public of Bombay will enable it soon to do so." We repeat that fervent hope and feel confident that it will not be long before it is realized. Meanwhile, the work of collecting donations should be undertaken and the mediaeval practice of sending out a hundred lady-volunteers on Divali day to beg and collect a few thousands, should be discontinued. Is is it not a pity that in a city like ours a hundred ladies should have to beg annually from house to house in order to support a dozen girls? We have much to learn from the work of American Missions in India, work which needs no praise from us. But much as we admire their efforts that can in no way be an excuse for our own apathy. If Americans could send millions of rupees to do their work amongst our people why couldn't we spare a few lakhs? They take care of our blind, our deaf-mutes and our juvenile offenders, but our gratitude to them need not blind us to our own responsibilities. These people know how to study, agitate and organize, why can't we?

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND PUNISHMENT

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following lines in your well esteemed and widely read paper?

I am extremely surprised at the treatment imparted to the students of the St. Xavier's College. They are treated no better than young children even for the slightest shortcoming on their part. For instance, a professor of the said College punishes a student, if he is late even by a couple of minutes by making him stand. Now, this sort of punishment not only puts a shame on the imparter, but is also greatly humiliating in the eyes of other gentlemen present.

Besides, if a student, out of self-respect, is unwilling to suffer such a punishment, he is ordered to stand in the corner. I think the second is the worst sort of punishment given to even young boys and is now being gradually abolished from schools.

Hence, I would ask the college authorities to do away with such childish punishments.—Yours, etc.,

AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM.

RUSTICATION OF TWO INEDICAL STUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The report of a meeting of protest against the rustication of two medical students of the Grant Medical College is incorrect in certain details, which seem to have given a one-sided version. It would appear that the two medical students were rusticated by the College Council, after careful consideration as it seems that of late the question of discipline in the College leaves much to be desired. Some students it appears behave very rudely towards the Indian professors, which is a pity.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Kothawala the total attendance of patients for the month of July was 1,272 out of which 353 were males, 504 were females and 415 were children.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo, arrived London on Sunday the 15th instant. All well.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, arrived London on Monday the 16th instant. All well.

Mr. L... "Daily Ne... "All is qu... phrase stands ... toration of order ... regime where the sa... immensely higher than ... and that same phrase, wi... tions of circumstance and l... used many times over in the ... to give tyranny the testimonial it ... about, and the excuse which people ... ent to tyranny directed against others ... most ready to accord to it.

So, once more, "All quiet at Amritsar" the testimonial to General Dyer's massacre of unarmed people, who were not even ordered to quit before being fired on, which many supporters of British rule in India regard as proof positive that his action was the right action under the circumstances. And the more cool and calculated it can be shown to be, the more right in their eyes does it become. For beyond Amritsar lay the Punjab, seething with discontent and possible rebellion; and if, by massacring an unarmed and mildly insubordinate crowd in one place to-day authority can head off a much larger and more insubordinate crowd to-morrow—then, without question, it is justified. For authority, however despotic and unrepresentative, has in its keeping the social order, the safeguarding of life, and property, and commerce, and the wealth-producing activities of a whole people; and since its machinery extends over these, it can always invoke defence for its machinery in their name, when that is threatened because of its oppressive or out-of-date character.

INJUSTICE OR INSECURITY.

Nor is the appeal made in vain; for there will always be found in every community more people, holding property, who fear disorder than who hate injustice—or whose fear of disorder in any case comes first, and who would very much rather have social injustice continue than social security disturbed.

But the question—the deep ethical question—lying behind the murderous quieting of Amritsar and the Punjab is just this: Is that form of Government and authority—that dominance of race over race—justifiable which needs an Amritsar massacre for its security in times of unrest? If the only way of soothing Indians to a submissive sense of well-being under British rule is to institute vicarious sacrifices of three or four hundred unarmed people for exemplary purposes, at the inspiration of a military commander whom we send with troops to examine the political situation for us, and to take such instant action for the saving of that political situation as he shall there and then judge to be necessary (for that is what General Dyer's dragging in of the Punjab amounts to), then the defenders of General Dyer have merely transferred the charge from him to our rule of India; and the more successfully that defence is adjudged to stand, the more are we condemned in that form and practice of Government which makes it necessary.

SCHOOL BOY'S THIEVISH PRANKS.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND IN CHOR BAZAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Essoob Hoosein a Mahomedan boy aged 14, was a pupil of the Gujerathi Municipal School at Bandra. He left school about two years ago, but yet he did not cease coming to the school to play with his old school-masters. On the 20th July a big wall clock was missed from a school room. After two days another big clock disappeared. Soon after this two chairs were gone. The matter was reported to Sub-Inspector Patankar of the local police and the accused was arrested by Head Constable Bhonsle at Lamington Road, Bombay where he was stying with his father who is a railway guard. The stolen property was recovered from certain Boris in Chor Bazar.

The accused was placed before Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, who bound him over to be of good behaviour for three months in the sum of Rs. 25 with one surety for the like amount.

CALCUTTA JEWELLERS,

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY SERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 17.

At the High Court before Justice Greaves an application was made on behalf of Paul Tolkowsky of the firm of A. P. and C. Tolkowsky, diamond merchants in Antwerp to adjudicate A. H. Ismail and Co., jewellers having business in Calcutta, Colombo and other places insolvents. The petition alleged that Ismail and Co. had substantially transferred the entire contents of their jewellery shop to Messrs. Cox and Co., bankers of Calcutta and that the head of the firm and another partner were secluding themselves. The affidavit of W. Talkowsky, manager in the East, of the petitioner's firm showed that Ismail and Co. purchased goods worth Rs. 28,000 on one occasion and rupees 1,87,000 on another on Hundies, none of which was paid. The court directed the notice of insolvency to be served upon debtors. The official assignee was appointed *ad interim* receiver to take charge of all properties subject to the rights of secured creditors.

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...g. 15.

...mourned ...dth of the ...ed in the ...had its huge ...n the 1st again. ...ons of the All-India ...second hartal was ob- ...e; a public meeting was ...ning, under the chairman- ...abhai K. Desai, when the ...d for the second time their ...at the death of Mr. Tilak. ...ption lists are going round—one ...manent memorial, while the other ...g dinner to all the poor of the city ...he 30th day of the day of Tilak's ...n.

On the day on which the local Municipality adjourned, without doing anything, in memory of Mr. Tilak, a large crowd of people was present at the Municipal Compound, perhaps with a views to compel the municipal authorities to adjourn, in case they persisted in their original desire to proceed with the work of the day. When the motion for adjournment was brought about, some members including Rev. Dr. Scott did not relish the idea, but for reasons best known to them, kept quiet on that day. At the next meeting of the Municipality, however, when the proceedings of the last meeting were to be confirmed. Rev. Dr. Scott got up and said that he protested against the resolution, to which the President replied that he regretted he can not allow that, unless Dr. Scott chose to give him a written protest. Although Dr. Scott did not do so, another municipal member (probably, a nominated one). R. B. Thakorram K. Mehta submitted a written protest, at the municipal meeting on 11-8-1920 which was filed.

At the request of the Mahomedans, the Municipality was moved to consider the advisibility of removing the urinal from Kelapi'h, as originally there was a Mahomedan mosque near the place. After a long discussion for two or three days, the municipality arrived at a decision that was unfavourable to the Mahomedans. As a protest against this, all the Mahomedan Councillors left the Corporation when the resolution was carried by a majority.

I am glad to report that Mr. T. N. Malvi, the president of the Sarvajanik Education Society, has offered a further donation of Rupees 75,000, to the Society, expressing a desire that one of the wings of the news College Building may be named as the "Malvi Wing."

Lists of those entitled to vote for the ensuing Council elections, have been recently published, from which it appears that there are about 27,000 voters in Surat and the District; the total number of Mahomedan voters being about 4,450.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

The question of Non-Cooperation has been long since discussed in Surat and speeches in favour and against, were delivered at two previous meetings that were held some time ago. Yesterday's meeting has however, finally decided the question so far as Surat is concerned. The meeting was attended by both Hindus and Mahomedans numbering about five thousand. Among the principal speakers were Swami Satyadev, Messrs Indulal Yagnik, Shankerlal Banker, Syed Ahmed Edrosss and others. It was unanimously resolved that this public meeting of the Citizens of Surat advise non-co-operation with the Government, and recommend to the people that they should not send their representatives to the Council, as it is extremely derogatory to the self-respect of the citizens, to help the Government, so long as justice has not been done to them in matters of Punjab and Khilafat. The meeting further resolved not to take any part in the movement to welcome the Prince of Wales, so long as the two burning questions of the day have not been satisfactorily solved.

TILAK SOCIETY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Lokamanya is no more in India at least in body and flesh, it is only but natural that India should consider about raising a suitable memorial. I am daily reading opinions about the form the memorial should take. I agree that there must be memorial in every city and in fact every village. These local memorials should take the form according to the choice of local men. Some think of building a Tilak hall, a library erecting a bust while some intend to build a Tilak temple. I think all these the Great patriot deserves. In fact he deserves more than that.

In my opinion the memorial should take the form of a Tilak Society. It should have a central body say at Poona or Bombay, with branches all over India, not only in cities, but in every village. Its membership should be open to all. For this there should be a central fund with the central body. Local bodies should raise local funds. The Tilak Home Rule League has kept aside nearly one lakh rupees for emergency. This sum should be handed over to this body. The membership should be open only to those willing to devote their whole lives for the Mother India.

I hope my countrymen will consider carefully and raise some such memorial.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. W.

Akola

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS AT BANDRA

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 17.

Recently the following persons were prosecuted by Sergeant Harries, in the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Mr. D. R. Desai, under the Motor Vichles Act:—

C. M. Mackay, of Santa Cruz, for driving a motor cycle with side car without lights fined Rs. 10.

Mohidin Mayamodin, of Andheri, for driving a motor lorry without lights. Fine Rs. 5.

Rustom Dubash of Engineer Building Princess Street, Bombay for rash drivin fined Rs. 5,

Amgad Hoosein Ghisa for driving his car without lights fined Rs. Rs. 15.

ART IN BOMBAY.

PRIZES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

"In very many ways, ... Excellency Sir George Lloyd has proved the sincere personal interest he feels in all forms of educational, artistic, economic and social progress which affect the people of Bombay. The latest action by which his Excellency seeks to encourage students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, is no more than typical, but it is specially welcomed by the students concerned, by reason of his personal kindliness and generosity, as apart from the official approval it signifies.

His Excellency has been pleased to signify his intention of awarding special prizes to the two students of the School of Art who, in the opinion of the Principal, shall be adjudged to have accomplished the best work in Mural Decoration. These two prizes, first and second, will take the form of two artists' palettes, each of which will have a silver inscription showing it to be a prize awarded by his Excellency the Governor, awarded for Mural Decoration.

The announcement of his Excellency's intention was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the staff and students of the School of Art, and by very hearty rounds of cheering. Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the School, has already given it as his opinion that Mural Decoration represents one of the most interesting and important branches of modern Indian art; and it is felt that his Excellency's active interest in it, as shown by his offer of these prizes, will prove a very helpful stimulus in Bombay."

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Seldom has the city witnessed such strong opposition against the threatened acquisition of valuable properties dishousing no less than twelve thousand poor and middle class people, in the midst of the terrible house famine in Bombay, His Excellency is said to be sympathetic in this matter, and is reported to have received the Parsi Deputation with civility and courtesy. That is nice. But it is not enough. What people want is that they should know fully.

(1) What were the original plans of the Railways?

(2) What have been the modifications made by Government?

(3) On what basis has the Hon. Mr. Curtis abandoned the scheme of acquiring land north of the Bellasis Bridge.

(4) For what considerations has the proposed acquisition been preferred.

(a) Is it a question of cost?

(b) Is it a question of Railway's facilities?

(c) Is it a question of ...enger's convenience?

or (d) Is it a question of some unknown policy?

(5) Further, what is the Government's scheme of lodging the twelve thousand dishoused people?

(a) Where is the land?

(b) Where is the labour?

(c) Where are the contractors coming forth at reasonable rates?

(6) Is it not the duty of the Government.

(a) To place the original and revised plans before the public bodies?

(b) To show fully the facts and figures on which they base their scheme of acquisition?

(c) To appoint a committee of official and non-official members with expert engineers as their advisers?

(d) And this will find a solution, which while providing the necessary land for the Grant Road Terminal Station, would save thousands of people from being thrown into streets?

That is the clear duty of the Government, and we trust, that they will discharge it for the good of the people.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Aug. 15.

GOVT. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

With a view to encourage women students to adopt the medical profession in as large numbers as possible the Governor in Council has been pleased to institute the following scholarships for them:—

(A) Four scholarships (one for each of the four divisions of the Presidency) of Rs. 40 each tenable at the Grant Medical College for the full course of five years. The scholar from Sind has, however, the option to join the Lady Hardinge College for Women, Delhi and in that case the tenure of her scholarship will be extended to seven years.

(B) Twenty-six scholarships (one for each of the twenty-six districts in the Presidency) of Rs. 20 each tenable at the Medical School at Poona, Ahmedabad or Hyderabad for the four years of the course. The distribution of these scholarships is as follows:—

(1) Seven scholarships (corresponding the number of districts in Sind) allotted to the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).

(2) Six scholarships (corresponding to the number of districts in the Northern Division) allotted to the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad; and

(3) Thirteen scholarships (corresponding to the number of districts in the Central and Southern Divisions) to the B. J. Medical School, Poona.

The aim is to assign one scholarship to each district but this is not to be made a rigid rule. It is left to the discretion of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to give two or more scholarships to the same district if no candidate is forthcoming from every district.

A copy of the rules is obtainable from the Secretary to Government.

A correspondent writes:

A public meeting of the citizens of Jetpur held under the Presidentship of Sheth Haji Kassam expressed profound grief and sorrow at the death of a prominent Jain leader, Kamdar Shamalji Khodabhai, who died on the 13th instant at the age of 84.

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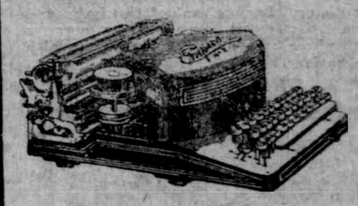

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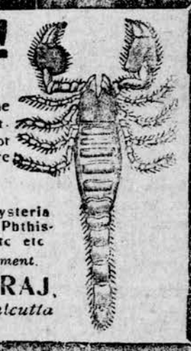

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FROM "THE NATION."

There was a feature of the debate on the outrage of the Jallianwala Bagh, and the reign of terror in the Punjab, which seems to us to have given it its real and permanent significance. That was the language of passionate reprobation used by the Secretary of State for India. The occasion calls for the clearest definition of its character. For the first time in the history of British India the King's Government has taken its stand by the indigenous Indian people against the prevailing and pronounced opinion of the Anglo-Indian civil and military services. It is possible to argue that no such alignment of these two great forces need have taken place. Certainly Mr. Montagu did not desire that encounter. He laboured to avert it, when his better course would have been to give public opinion here the shock of a full and early enlightenment as to the course of events in the Punjab. It came because it could not be avoided. An abominable deed had been committed, blasting our good name, and playing havoc with the case for our intervention in the continental war. What General Dyer and the military and civil administration of the Punjab had done was bad enough. But w'at hundreds of English men and English women, servants of the people of India, said about it seems to us to have been far worse. When, therefore, Anglo-Indians began to couple Dyer with Outram and Havelock, and to speak of the butchery of the Jallianwala Bagh as if it were a second relief of Lucknow, there was only one thing for Mr. Montagu to do. Deliberately to found British India on Dyerism would have been to dig its grave, and defile it with a slanderous epitaph. It was Mr. Churchill's business, as a good militarist, to convict General Dyer of a piece of downright bad soldiering. It was Mr. Montagu's to discrown Prussianism; and removing it from usurped place in our governing system, to call on England to resume the nobler part she has played in the realization of Indian liberty.

MR. MONTAGU'S RETICENCE.

Now we will do even this House of Commons the justice of believing that if it had known what Indian citizens suffered in the Punjab during the spring and early summer of 1919, it would have left to Mr. Bottomley the task of applauding their misery. There Mr. Montagu's reticence has been to blame. Very late in the day Mr. Churchill told a bare tenth part of the story, while Mr. Montagu had merely scored the feeble censure of the Indian Government, and of the majority of the Hunter Committee, with stroke or two of downright condemnation. But for months India has toiled to the work of reconstructing the drama and only throug' her work can Englishmen realize what it was that the Government of the Punjab had to answer for. Its defence may be briefly dismissed. Reasonable men must, we think, discard its half-advanced, half-withdrawn theory of a rebellion. A well-established and strongly fortified Power like ours in India requires certain definite tests of the existence of a revolutionary aim. It does not take half-a-dozen sputtering mobs as proof; it regards that as part of the ordinary police-work of the *raj*. A shopkeepers' strike (*hartal*), or such a thing as Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of passive disobedience to the Rowlatt Acts, falls into a rather different category. It might be deemed to be serious; requiring at least firmness, and an inquiry into causes. But failing evidence of a seditious organization, or of the widespread possession of arms, no well-ordered Government would dream of proclaiming a state of rebellion within its borders. The Government of the Punjab alleged neither one thing nor the other. We find no record of a single shot being fired by any of the mobs. Their weapons were sticks and stones not rifles or any species of fire arms or explosive bombs and in no case were they the first to kill. The murders in Amritsar were horrible; but they took place when the soldiers had fired after warnings and intervals that, under any theory of an equal sanctity for the life of brown men and white, must be deemed to be grossly insufficient. No European witness, nor any Government or office for which he spoke, alleged an Indian propaganda to seduce our soldiers from their allegiance. The ut most charge was of a seditious street cry or two or a brutal, abusive placard, an old feature of Indian disturbance. The vast meeting in the enclosed space of the Jallianwala Bagh was unarmed and for all its fearful toll of killed and wounded, not a hand or stone was lifted while General Dyer's *battle* went on. Even the size of the throng was partly due to the harmless incident of a religious festival; and on the admission of the Punjab Government "villagers" and "spectators" made a reasonable quota of Dyer's "revolutionary army." As for the present state of the Punjab, the handsomest testimonial to its recent loyalty came (in 1917) from the lips of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Even after the outrages the Lieutenant-Governor admitted that he had no proof of rebellion. Later on the harshest of our officials failed to detect even a state of anti-British feeling.

"TRODDEN UNDER FOOT."

We shall conclude, therefore, that in April, 1919, the Punjab, though disturbed (and for good reason) was not rebellious. How was it created? We do not exaggerate when we say that this province, a vital element in the British Government of India and the recruitment of its army, was simply trodden under foot. A theory of collective crime was set up and whole towns and villages were marked out for punitive treatment, mainly designed to establish the sacro-sanctity of Anglo-Indian life: Curfew laws and floggings for violating them; forced salaams of Indian passers-by to Europeans, however humble; compulsory parades of hundreds of schoolboys and students, coupled with floggings of the "biggest" boys;—tortures of prisoners, to extort confessions that were never made, or to get evidence of crimes that were never committed, crawlings on the belly of Indian citizens, happenings to live in General Dyer's *via sacra*: confiscation and blackmail by the police; the lashing of a wedding party (this "by advertence"); a party of lawyers and notables led handcuffed through the streets of their town; arrests without charge and releases without trial; sentences by the hundred, most of which failed to stand; rigorous confinement in stinking and crowded *oubliettes*; blows; insults; the erection of gallows and whipping posts in Indian towns; a child's arms struck off at Gujranwala by a bomb from an aeroplane; two children admittedly killed in the Jallianwala Bagh, the death of many other alleged —such was the lot of some thousands of Aryan and non-Aryan inhabitants of the Punjab. The spirit of these acts is sufficiently described in a single tract from the "War Diary" kept at Government House, Lahore:—

"General Staff Officer, 16th Division, asked to send aeroplanes, and drop bombs, if necessary and a good target presents itself. The opportunity for an aeroplane seems good."

"Good" targets were subsequently found in an Indian high school, in villages like Dulla, near Gujranwala, and in various gatherings of Indian people in the open. Neither there nor elsewhere did any armed gatherings appear. There were no assassinations nor attacks on officials. There was indeed a determined and united rising of the public opinion of India. But what is falsely called the "rebellion" in the Punjab ended with the violence of half-a-dozen crowds, that had been fired on either with little notice or no notice at all, and some more isolated acts of sabotage on the railways. In Delhi and Ahmedabad outbreaks occurred, almost as serious as those of Amritsar. They were treated with firmness and good sense, and promptly died away.

We have returned to this bare recital of the reign of terror in the Punjab in order to make it clear that in so characterizing it, the Indian Secretary accomplished a simple act of justice and truth dealing towards the Indian people. In our opinion, they should have found other defenders. But the Indian Government failed to remedy their grievance or even to record it: and had they not taken their defence in their own hand the verdict must have gone against them by mere default. The Government first condoned these acts and then having, turned loyal India into a hive of discontent by letting lose on it a band of brainless martinets, went back on its own agents and condemned them. The service that made a hero of General Dyer, and resent the tempered punishment which has fallen on his head, has equally failed India. But one force has not failed her. British democracy spoke through Mr. Montagu's voice last week; and, should he leave office to-morrow, will deliver precisely the same message to his successor. If Anglo-India listens, it may have quite a good time before it for in more than one page of our history, humanity and sympathy in service have opened to able British men the true utilities of Government. But if it hardens its heart, and chooses its agents from men who disgrace it and deny it a future with the India that has arrived, or will arrive to-morrow, it merely precipitates the struggle between the theories of dominion and partnership, and ensures its end.

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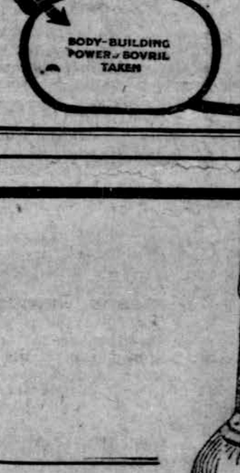

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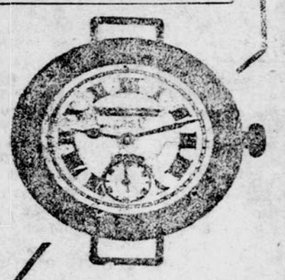

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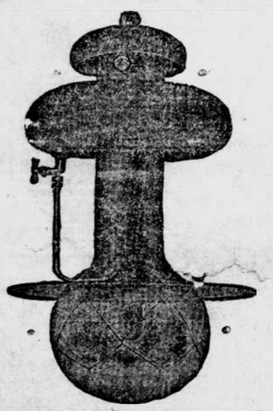

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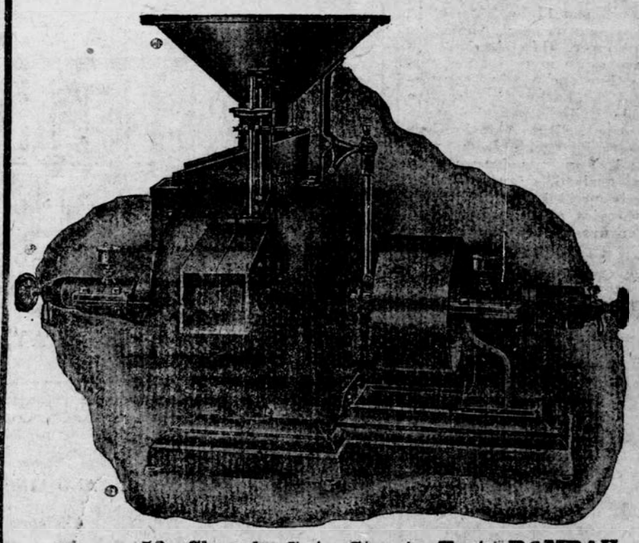

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